YOUR HOME

OF BURNED CLAY MASONRY

PRICE . . . . . 25¢

PLANS OF MODERATE COST HOUSES BUILT WITH STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

for

BEAUTY • ECONOMY • PERMANENCY

Mike Jackson 1987

This booklet has been prepared to aid those who are planning to build a new home to understand and appreciate the qualities of beauty, economy, durability and fire-safety which modern burned clay products can contribute to any type of house. It is published in the interests of better building and better living by

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE
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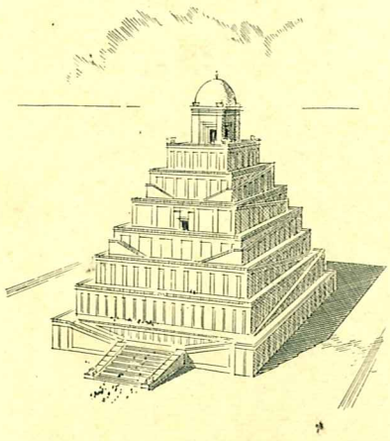
1427 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Build In This Great Tradition



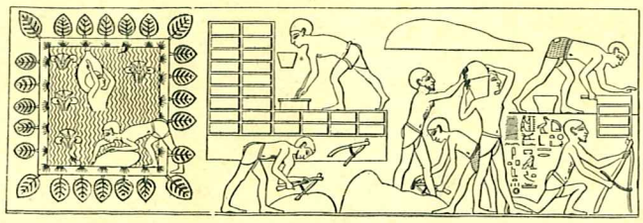
HAND in hand with man's never-ending efforts to build a better world has moved his reliance on brick to give form, strength and beauty to his homes, his temples and his city's walls. Built of burned clay, these withstood alike the assaults of his enemies and the ravages of time. To these structures he entrusted not only the welfare of his family, but the safekeeping of the history of his race—its victories, accomplishments and progress. In the walls themselves is the history of the art of building—the art of transforming clay into enduring brick and tile. And through the centuries he has passed down to us that which is of greater importance than all kings and battles, all great migrations and voyages of discovery—a time-proven method of home building.

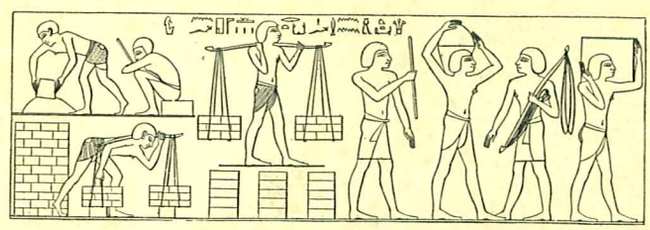
Is it not enough for us to know, when we build our homes of burned clay, that homes so built in Colonial days are still as beautiful, substantial and useful as ever? When Thomas Jefferson, architect as well as statesman, chose brick, he too looked across a century to the England of Queen Elizabeth. And the great builders of that resplendent day profited by the examples of ages still more remote—back to the Crusades, to the days of Caesar's Legions, to Egypt and the Children of Israel, to Chaldea in the Valley of the Euphrates.

So each succeeding age has looked back to that which came before and taken whatever proved good and made it better. Much was abandoned as new customs, new discoveries, new methods came into being. Always burned clay remained. This, in every age, proved good and was made better. The brick of ancient days would seem crude to us, poorly formed as they were and dried in the sun for want of a better way. But presently some genius devised the kiln, and brick became still harder, more impervious, more durable.

Then science found new methods of using qualities of burned clay to form structural building units, commonly known as structural clay tile. Further advances produced new surfaces and new finishes on brick and tile, including many decorative textures and new colors and enduring glazes unknown to the ancients. Today the methods and means of science have brought to the making of these burned clay products a precision and control which, even a short time ago, would have seemed unimaginable. Today, we who build in this great tradition have available at low cost better brick, better tile, more beautiful textures and colors and a better knowledge of the art of using them in a well built home than man has ever had before.

The permanence of structural clay products is attested by this ancient well, built in Asia in 1600 B. C.; below, pictographs show ancient methods of clay construction





Build Tomorrow's Home—Today

When Hezakiah Haskell built this brick house at East Windsor, Connecticut, he used brick because his own ancestors had long ago proved its beauty, durability and lasting economy. After a century and a quarter of constant use, it stands today a treasured model for modern homes. Your own home, too, can have all this charm and stability. In addition it can reflect the economy, the varied colors and textures and the new forms that science has brought to modern structural clay products. Build today with these materials; tomorrow your home will still be new

For Economy, For Permanence ... For Beauty

TO build his house well and truly; to provide a secure and pleasant home for himself and his family; and yet to do this with sensible economy is the aim of the home-builder. Never has there been a time when that ambition could be so readily achieved as today. A wealth of equipment and materials is within the reach of all, fitting every need and every purse, many of them tested by years of hard service in actual use under conditions which prove their worth. Among these materials, none has a longer record of splendid service and enduring beauty than have brick and clay tile in all their varied forms.

These modern products of an ancient craft have never lost their youth. As you read this book, you may well ask yourself whether all the resources of modern science—had there been no such thing as a brick or a tile—could have invented anything to serve you so well, to fit so easily into every required job and still be so low in cost.

Some people who would greatly prefer to build their home of burned clay products have the mistaken notion that these are too expensive to use. Because economy is such a very important item, let us see whether we can afford the strength, permanence and beauty that clay products give to our home.

We can give figures on this subject because tests have been made by organizations who were interested in finding out the true cost of using different materials in the walls of a house. For example, the Architects Small House Service Bureau asked for contractors' bids on different types of walls for the same house plan. They found that a solid brick wall would cost just $112 more than all-frame construction. That $112 represented less than 2 per cent of the total cost of the home. In another case, it was discovered through a very detailed survey that first-cost figures on a home showed it could be built of wood for $4,238; of brick veneer (over wood frame) for $4,460; of brick on hollow tile for $4,483; and of solid brick for $4,555. Again, the use of burned clay products involved only slightly higher first cost.

But the first cost is not the final cost. Let us see if brick is not really cheaper within a period of, say, ten years. The Structural Clay Products Institute wanted to find out what a house valued at $5,000 would cost at the end of ten years. Like any wise home owner, it was thinking of upkeep, insurance and depreciation. The results of an actual study are shown in the accompanying table.

	Solid Brick or Brick & Tile	Brick Veneer	Frame
Fire insurance rate on house: $5,000 for ten year period	$103.13	$ 156.75	$ 205.75
Insurance rate on contents: $2,500 for ten year period	78.38	97.50	127.88
Depreciation: Solid brick ½% per year, veneer 1½% per year, frame 3% per year	244.41	701.31	1,312.87
Painting: Three times during a ten year period, frame $155.00 each job, brick $70.00 each job, best grade material used	210.00	210.00	465.00
	$635.92	$1,165.56	$2,111.50

NOTE—Insurance rates on houses vary widely in different communities. Yearly rates used here are, for house: $0.25 per $100. for solid brick; $0.38 per $100. for veneer and $0.50 per $100. for frame. For contents: $0.38; $0.48 and $0.62 per $100. for solid brick, veneer and frame respectively. These are as fair averages as are obtainable from insurance authorities.

Comparing these figures with the added first cost of brick and tile, we find that the savings in depreciation, insurance and painting, over the ten year period, returned the slight extra cost with interest and in addition showed a substantial profit to the owner. The actual figures might vary somewhat in different sections of the country, but they give an accurate indication of the advantages of an enduring material which requires little or no maintenance.

From the standpoint of economy, brick and clay tile are ideal; we can afford to use them if we can afford a house at all. But we want to know more about a material than merely its economy. Are clay products permanent, strong, safe from fire or damage by the elements? Are they attractive materials, giving beauty and harmony to every home in which they are wisely and carefully used?

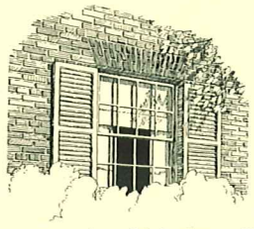
When we consider the record of the ancient buildings whose walls, arched gateways and vaulted ceilings were of brick, there can be little doubt as to the strength, beauty and permanence of this material and its ability to resist the elements. As to fire-safety, all clay products are born of fire. Hardened and tempered in kilns which often attain a heat of 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, they give you and your family the protection of materials which cannot be destroyed by flames.

This brings us to the consideration of how burned clay should be used to give best results, both in sound construction and in attractive appearance. Too often we overlook opportunities when building with brick or clay tile, simply because we have not realized the variety of color and texture which is offered, or the ways in which they may be used to yield a better wall. But we must give intelligent study and thought to these matters, before even a brick is bought, in order to get the greatest possible satisfaction and pleasure from the home we build.

In the following pages we shall talk in plain terms of what to do and how to do it, what to avoid and what to insist upon. Like many other things, doing a good job of building is really easy—when you know the little details that make it good.

TERMS YOUR ARCHITECT AND BUILDER USE

GENERAL



Masonry Construction—The safest, most permanent type of residential construction is that in which walls and basement partitions are built of any type of burned clay structural units, as brick or tile. Walls may contain air spaces, depending upon the type of unit used or the manner in which the wall is constructed. Durability of these walls is beyond question. Floors and even roofs may be of reinforced tile or brick or a combination of hollow tile and concrete.

Veneer Construction—This is a combination of wood or steel framing faced with brick or tile. With steel framing, shrinkage and subsequent damage to interior finish is minimized and fire-safety increased. Wood frames are of three types: 1. **Balloon** framing; 2. **Braced** framing; and 3. **Western, Combination or Platform** framing. Balloon framing is most desirable for veneer construction as it minimizes shrinkage on outside walls. In this construction uprights, or "studs" are continuous and floor framing members, or joists, are nailed to them, supported on a thin horizontal strip called a "ledger board," or "ribbon".

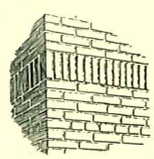
TERMS USED IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

Bat—A portion of a brick (usually ½ or more), used to fill voids.

Bond—Structurally, the method of laying brick or clay tile to give vertical and lateral strength to the wall. Architecturally, in brickwork, different bonding methods produce various wall patterns such as Common, English, Flemish, etc., thus allowing a variety of texture effects. (See illustrations, page 11).

Header Course—Row of brick laid flat or on edge with ends exposed in the face of a wall.

Joint—The mortar-filled space between burned clay units. Different types of joints, as weathered, struck, tooled, etc. (see illustrations, page 10) influence texture of wall surface. Brick joints normally range in thickness from ¼ inch to ¾ inches.



Rolok course—Brick laid on edge instead of on its flat bed, the flat bed or the end being exposed.

Soldier course—Row of brick stood on end with edge exposed.

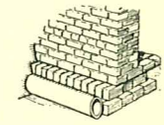
Stretcher course—Row of brick or clay tile laid in a wall flat and end to end with edge exposed.

FOUNDATIONS

Back Fill—Material used to fill in excavation outside of basement walls. Over drain tile the back fill should be coarse gravel followed by layers of finer gravel, with a 6″ surface of sand and top soil.

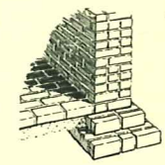
Dampproofing—A means of preventing water, not under pressure, from working by capillary attraction or otherwise, through exterior walls. Normally, two or more coatings of pitch or asphalt applied on the exterior of foundations below grade or occasionally on the interior of masonry walls above grade.

Drain Tile—Circular clay tile pipes usually a foot long, normally laid with open joints around the outside of the basement wall beside the footings. When properly connected to a suitable drainage line they serve to carry away excessive ground water.



Floor Slab—On dry or well drained soils the floor slab may be of brick or tile laid on tamped cinders, sand or rough concrete base. When water is present floor slab should be properly waterproofed and reinforced if necessary.

Footings—Supports for foundation or basement walls. They are wider than these walls to prevent settlement and are made of brick or concrete with or without steel reinforcement depending upon ground conditions.



Frost Line—The point below the surface at which earth remains unfrozen during cold weather. Footings should be built below the frost line for permanent stability.

Grade Line—Location of the ground level after grading has been finished. Parts of the house extending below the ground level are said to be "below grade."

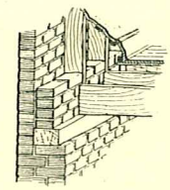
Waterproofing—A means of preventing water under pressure from seeping into the basement. See also Dampproofing. **Membrane waterproofing** may be a coating of pitch or asphalt, with one or more layers of felt, usually applied to the exterior of walls and covered with a coating of cement mortar. **Integral waterproofing** is a compound such as calcium stearate which is added to mixtures of cement to form watertight concrete. **Cement coat waterproofings** are special coats of cement mortar, usually containing iron compounds, applied to interior or exterior surfaces of masonry walls.

WALLS

Anchors—Long bolts set into walls to secure wood or steel framing members.

Bearing Walls—Those which carry the weight of floor and roof. "Non-bearing" walls are those which merely enclose space, as partitions.

Fire-stop—Barriers placed at intervals across air spaces in wood framed walls and floors. Should be of incombustible materials, such as brick or clay tile, at each floor level to stop spread of fire through flues created by framing members. Firestops are essential in any well-built frame dwelling.



Furring Strip—A narrow piece of wood about 1″ thick secured to a masonry wall and serving as nailing base for lath, wallboard or paneling.

Furring Tile—Are burned clay units, specially designed to receive plaster and often used in place of furring strips and lath.

Head—The horizontal construction at the top of a window or door opening. (See Lintel).

Jamb—The vertical construction at the sides of a door or window opening.

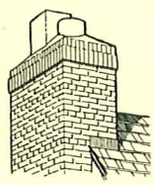
Lintel—Structural supporting member spanning a door or window opening at the head.

Plate—Horizontal framing member of wood or metal which provides support for roof framing members. In frame construction it secures studs at their upper end.

Sheathing—Wood boards or rigid fiber boards nailed to outer face of studs in veneer construction.

Sill—Horizontal construction at bottom of door and window openings, also horizontal framing member of wood or metal which rests on top of and is anchored to the foundation walls.

FIREPLACES

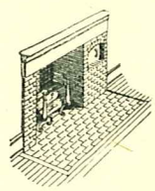


Chimney Breast—Surface of construction that surrounds fireplace opening.

Chimney Pot—A sort of pipe made of burned clay in various forms and designs (square, round, etc.) to add height to a chimney, to serve as a decorative accent and to increase draft.

Damper—Metal frame fitted with adjustable flap to regulate opening from fireplace to smoke chamber. Installed in fireplace throat.

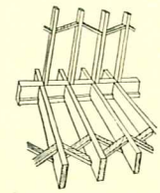
Flue—Hollow area in chimney through which smoke passes. It should be lined with vitrified clay flue tile available in round, square or oblong shapes. Flue linings are essential for fire-safety.



Hearth—The fireproof area in front of the fireplace; usually built of brick or clay tile to harmonize with fireplace. The "back hearth" is the floor of the fireplace itself.

Trimmer Arch—Arched construction of brick or clay tile that supports the hearth.

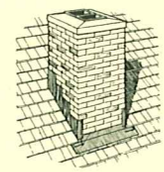
FLOORS



Bridging—Series of structural elements of wood, strap metal or wire secured to joists. Bridging extends from the top of one joist to the bottom of an adjacent one and contributes rigidity to floor construction. Also used between studs to stiffen walls.

Joist—Transverse structural floor members between walls or beams which support the floor surface.

ROOF



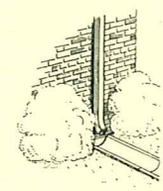
Dormer—Construction breaking into roof surface to provide window.

Flashing—Strips of metal laid under or over roofing at critical points, such as at valleys, at edge of roof, at intersection of roof and chimney, etc., to form a permanent watertight joint.

Gutter—Horizontal trough, to collect water and dispose of it through connection to downspout of leader. **Built-in gutter** is usually concealed in cornice construction. **Hanging gutter** is secured to roof by metal straps and hung below eaves.

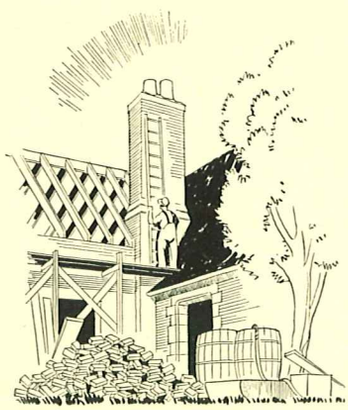
Pitch—The angle at which a roof slopes. Even a so-called flat roof has a slight pitch to provide drainage.

Ridge—The peak of the roof; also a structural member, running the length of the ridge, to which the rafters are fastened.



Splash Block—Trough of cement or burned clay below downspout to carry water away from foundation walls. Used when downspouts cannot be connected to storm drains.

Valley—The trough formed when two pitched roofs intersect; also that formed between roof and dormer.



KNOW HOW YOUR HOUSE IS BUILT

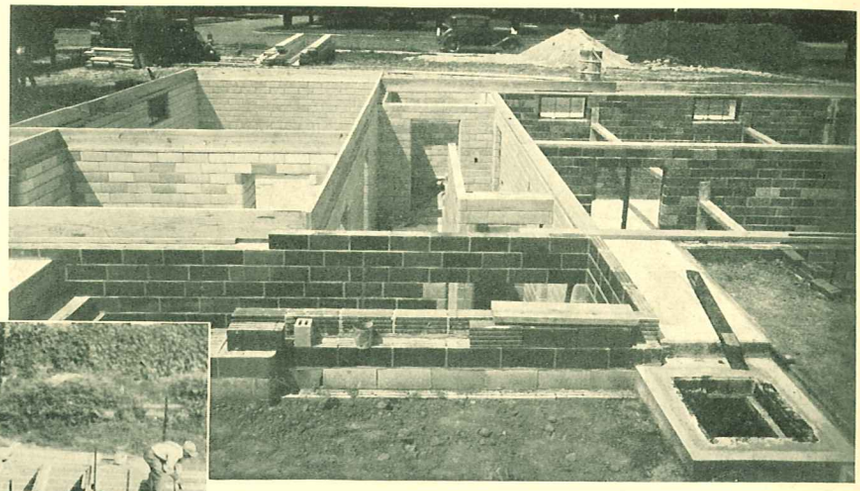
THE more you know about the home you are building, the more enjoyment you will derive from the building of it and the more pride you will have in the ownership of the finished house. Know your home. Know how the stout masonry walls are built, how the roof is framed and the floors laid. Know what is visible to the eye and as much as possible about what is hidden underground or within the walls. It is a worthwhile study and an enjoyable one.

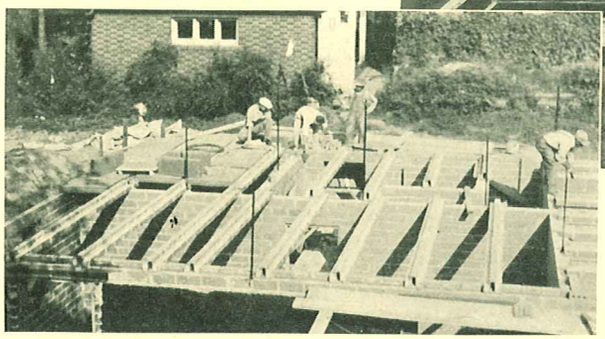
Each part of your home has its own definite function to perform and no essential part can be more important than another. To become familiar with the important parts of your house, their functions and the terms applied to them, study this glossary of building terms.

We have divided the essential parts of the house according to their position and the work they do, so that if your builder, in discussing foundation walls, for example, or the construction of a fireplace, should use unfamiliar terms, you may refer to these pages for a definition and explanation. You will be well repaid for the time spent in reading each item, as you will be able to ask specific questions regarding the planning and construction of your home. You will learn what materials go into it and how well they are used.

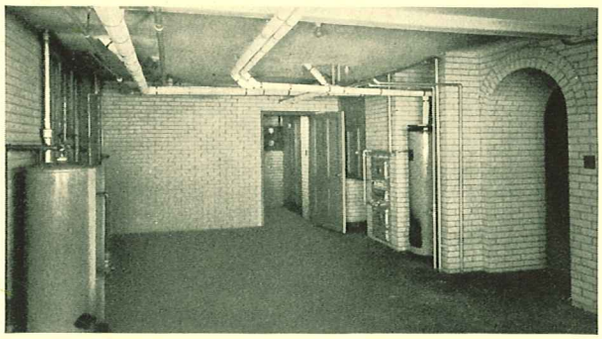
Furthermore, you will discover that building a home is grand fun—a game played skillfully according to tested rules. And you will find helpful teammates in your material dealer, builder and architect.

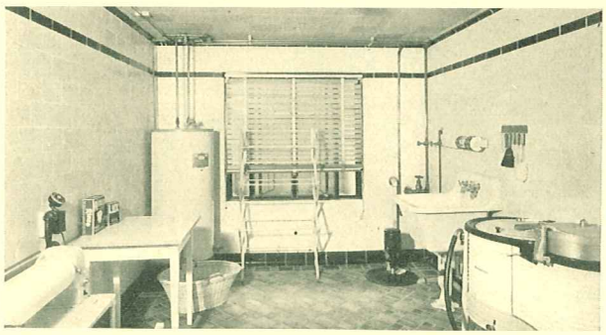
BASEMENTS should be as useful and attractive as any other part of a house. Game rooms, card rooms, hobby shops, can make good use of areas not required for heating equipment and other utilities. On the opposite page is illustrated a basement recreation room with both walls and floor of brick in variegated colors and textures



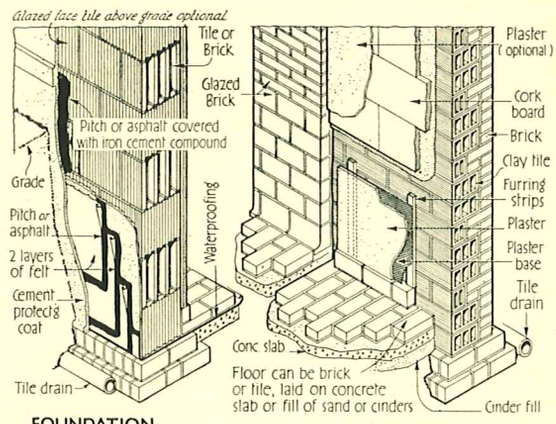


By using burned clay products, structural walls, partitions and supports can be made as decorative and attractive as they are useful. Above, are walls of structural clay tile with a smooth, colorful surface texture and directly below it a floor structure of precast reinforced clay tile beams. One of the rooms at the left is finished in light-tone brick and the laundry below has walls of glazed tile and a floor of wear-resistant floor brick



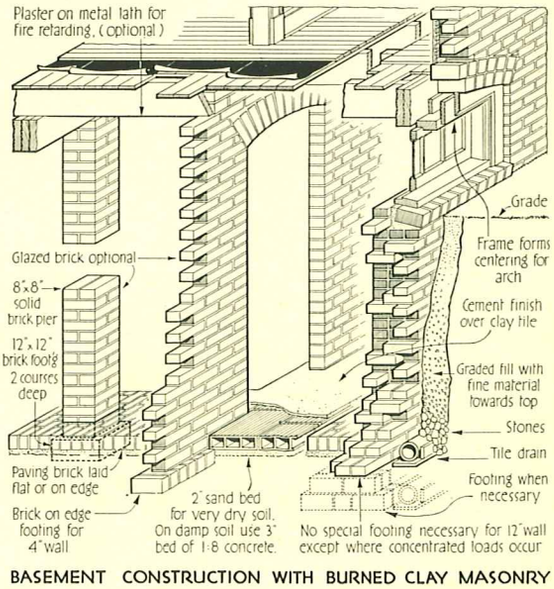


IN the drawing at the right are shown important things to consider during the construction of your house. The one at the left above shows membrane waterproofing, which is necessary only when any type of masonry walls or floors is under pressure from sub-surface water. Dampproofing, used when ground water is not under pressure, is indicated on the same detail. Beside it are indicated some of the many possibilities of developing finished surfaces on the basement interior. Below is a perspective of burned clay construction showing the use of these products for footings, floorings, drainage, piers and partitions. Note that brick and structural clay tile are frequently interchangeable in the construction shown. Both can be obtained in glazed and textured surfaces and in a range of beautiful colors

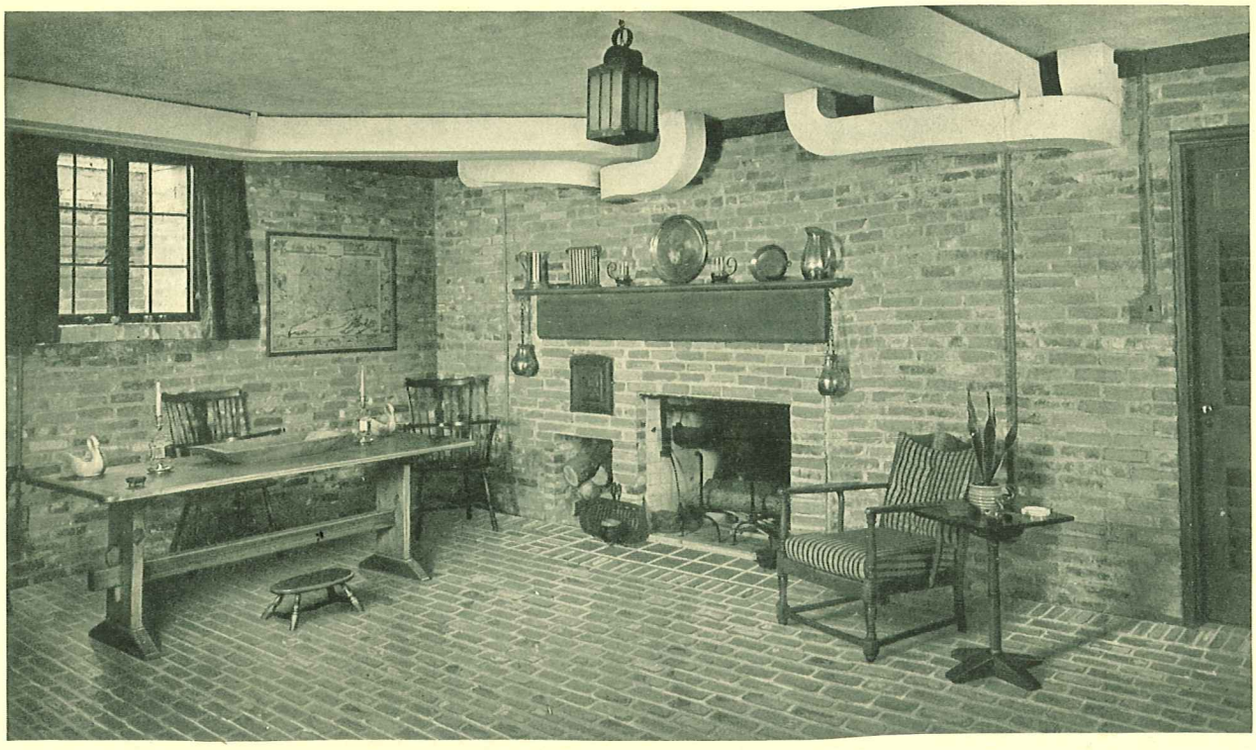


FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING

BASEMENT INTERIOR FINISHES



BASEMENT CONSTRUCTION WITH BURNED CLAY MASONRY



COMFORT—and A FIRM FOUNDATION

BASEMENTS have come into a new era within recent years, largely owing to the perfection of modern heating equipment. Today the modern home builder plans and builds his basement so that it becomes a useful feature in his house, attractive and comfortable, providing for a generous hobby room, play room or study; in addition to accommodating the compact heater and a clean, sanitary laundry.

Burned clay products—that is, brick and structural clay tile—are excellent materials for the construction of foundation walls and basement partitions. They combine strength, durability, fire-safety and offer a wide range of beautiful colors and surface textures. Choice between the many forms of these products is governed largely by the type of interior finish you desire. A clean-looking, well-finished basement is always desirable and increases the market value of the house. But if you are planning special uses for basement areas you have a choice of burned clay products to obtain the exact finish you prefer.

In basement recreation rooms, for example, you may want a richly colorful textured wall. Brick, or glazed ware is then indicated, using the chosen colors, finishes and textures on the inner face, backed up by brick or structural clay tile. In laundries, toilets, shower or furnace rooms, you may want a sanitary washable wall surface, offered alike by glazed brick and tile.

If you desire a plastered surface, structural clay tile may be used to receive plaster direct if your home is being built in a warm, comparatively dry climate. Plaster may also be applied over furring tile or on lath secured to furring strips (see Glossary, pages 4 and 5). Furring of any sort creates an air space between the structural wall and finished surface as shown in the upper right-hand drawing on page 6. Various types of insulating boards can also be used as a basement finish. They can be left plain or can be plastered or painted as desired.

Structurally, brick or clay tile are equally good to use for basement walls and floors. Wall thickness is largely determined by building code requirements and by soil conditions in your locality. For most houses of moderate size an 8″ basement wall is adequate. But in sandy or unstable soils, a 12″ thickness is preferred.

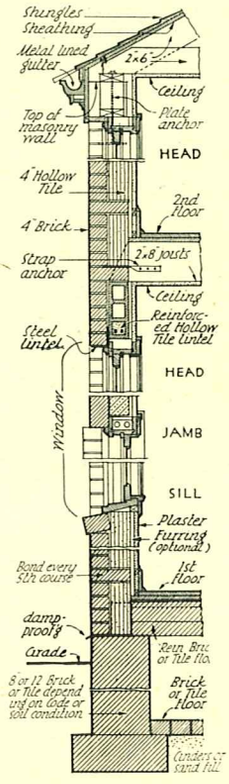
If your locality is a wet one, water may collect under the surface of the ground and exert a pressure against basement construction, which may be strong enough to seep through any common type of structural material. Under such conditions it is good practice to coat the outer surfaces of basement walls with mortar, containing a compound known as "stearate waterproofing". When unusually wet conditions are encountered, it is best to coat walls and rough basement floors with a "membrane waterproofing" of layers of felt coated with pitch or asphalt mopped on while hot. This membrane is usually covered with a film of cement.

STURDY CONSTRUCTION—FOREVER

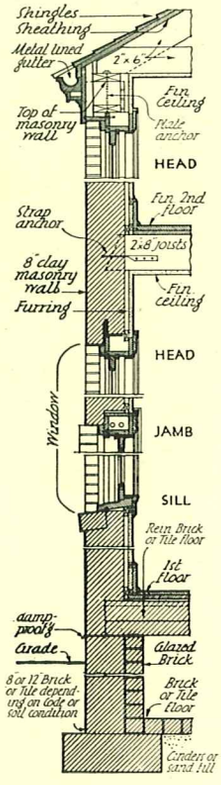
YOUR home will be forever sturdy if you build the walls as well as foundations of burned clay products. And among the advantages of clay masonry construction are fire-safety, enduring beauty and lasting economy.

A wide choice of burned clay types and sizes, colors and textures is available to you. The walls of your home may be of brick, built either as a solid or hollow wall; of brick backed up with structural clay tile; brick veneer over wood or steel framing, or of clay tile alone. The latter can form the exterior finish of your home if you choose the type that has a glazed or hard burned face. Another type of clay tile is made to receive stucco on the exterior and plaster inside.

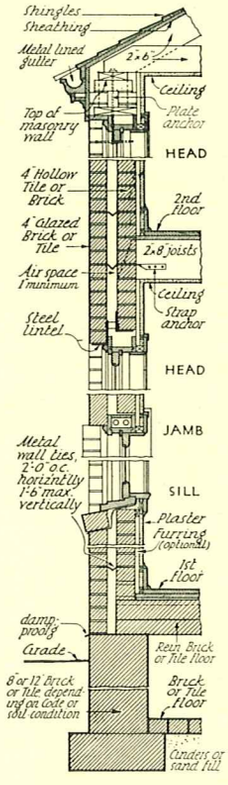
Each type of wall is permanent, and requires no expense to maintain. Interior finish of any type you desire can be used with burned clay walls. Plaster or paneling is usually applied over furring. This allows a small space for air circulation between finish and wall construction and adds insulation.



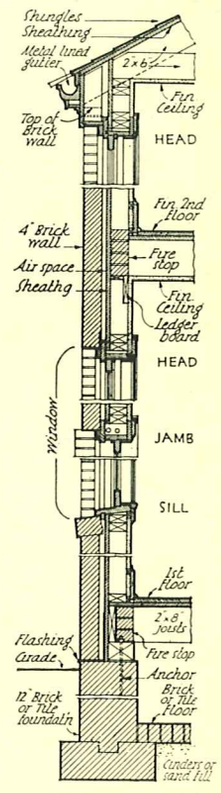
Brick Facing with Clay Tile Backing



Solid Brick or Clay Tile

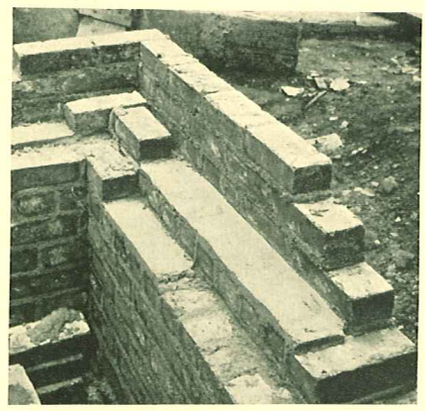


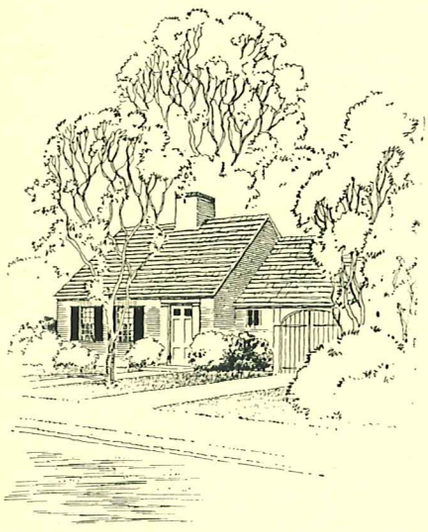
Brick Facing with Brick or Tile Backing

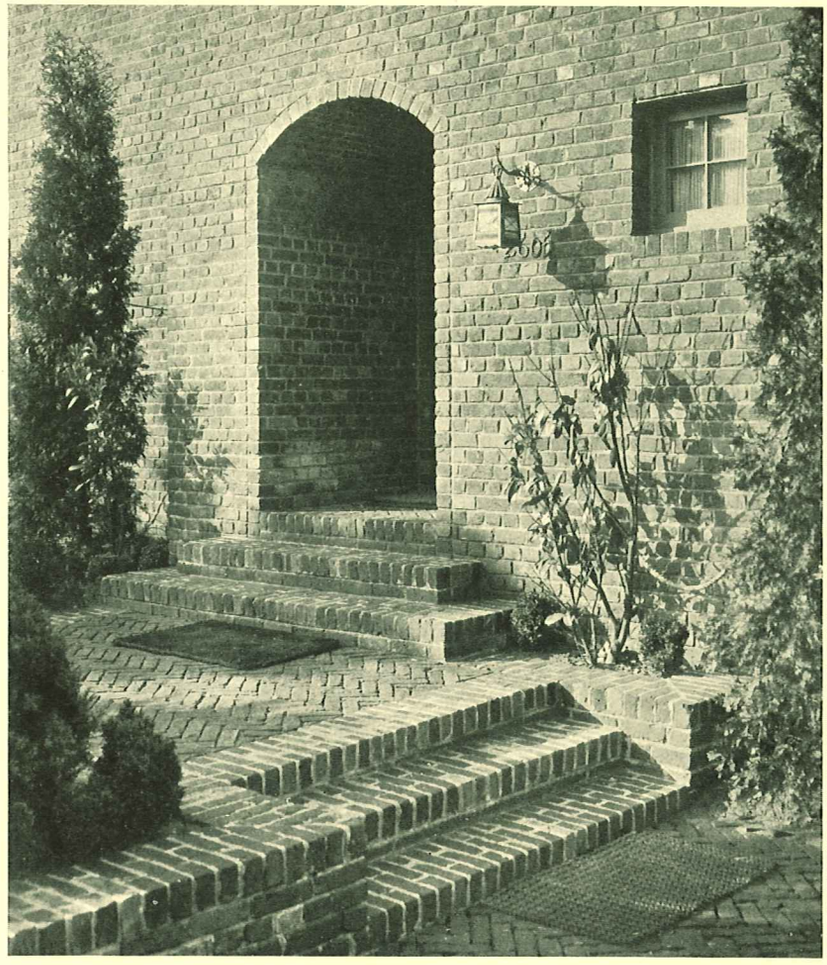


Brick Veneer with Wood Framing

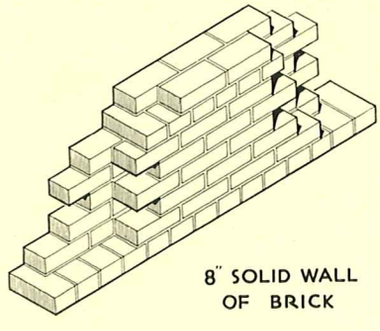
To develop fully the values of burned clay construction, brick or tile should be carefully laid. Poor workmanship, such as that illustrated in the right hand picture, may produce a leaky wall. The burned clay units should be fully imbedded in cement-lime mortar like those shown in the left hand picture. If properly laid, units of brick and hollow tile, used singly or in combinations as illustrated in the wall sections above, will produce a durable weather-resisting structure, as is indicated by tests made by Federal departments



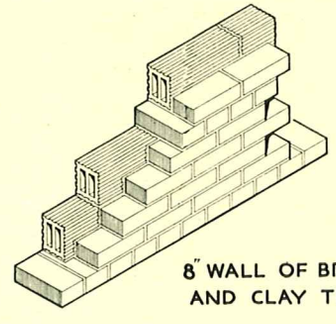




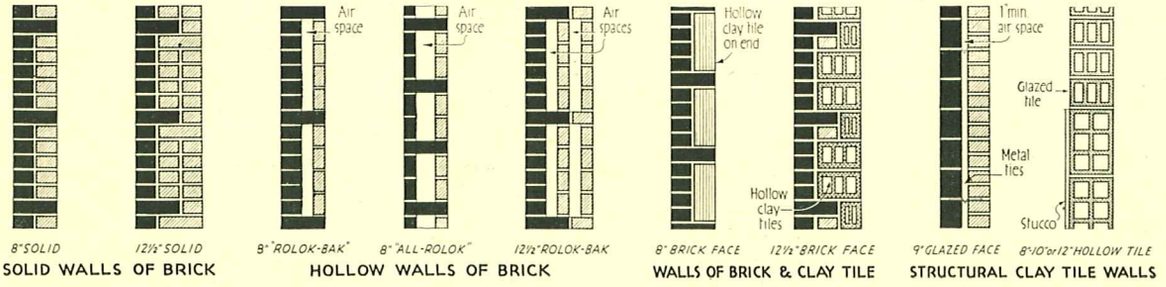
THE charming entrance shown here could be built in a variety of ways as illustrated in the diagrams at the right and at the bottom of the page. For the majority of small houses an 8″ wall of either of the types shown at the right is suitable and economical. The left hand drawing shows the method of constructing a solid wall of brick laid in "common bond" in which a row of "headers" ties the wall together laterally every sixth course. Solid walls can be built in a wide variety of bonds to create patterns on the face. (See page 11.) The right hand drawing shows another type of all-masonry construction in which the facing of brick is bonded into and backed up by hollow clay tile. Burned clay construction is an age-old art combining strength and durability with opportunities for the use of color, pattern and texture



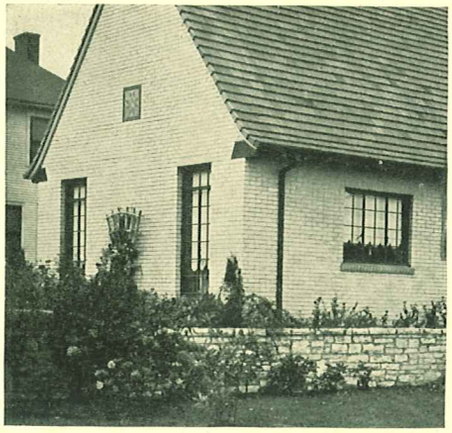
8″ SOLID WALL OF BRICK

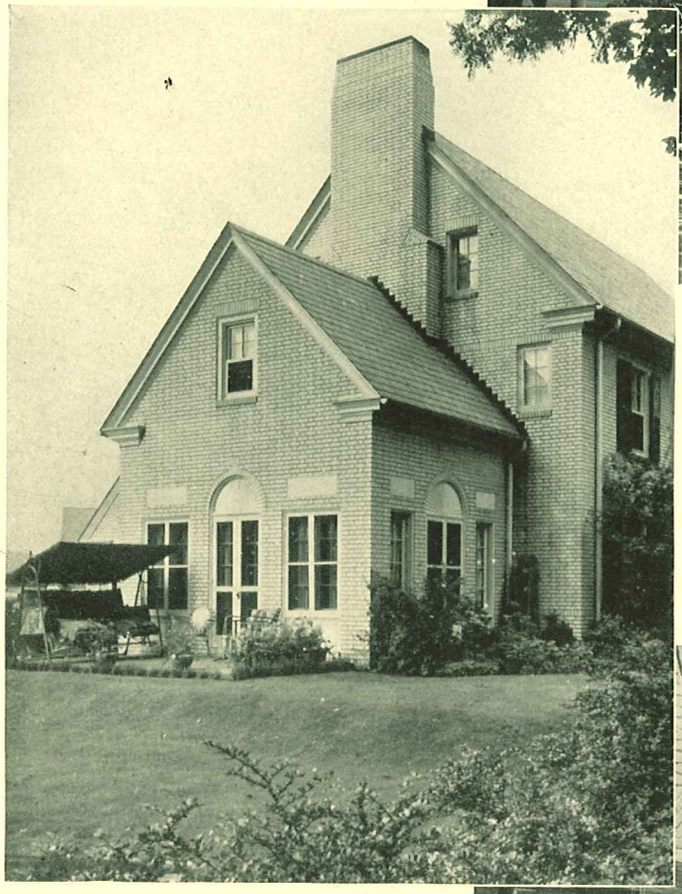


8″ WALL OF BRICK AND CLAY TILE

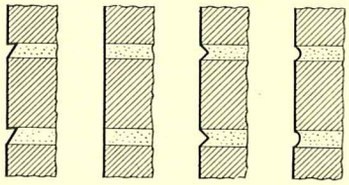


These diagrams illustrate the various types of burned clay walls with which your home can be constructed. All of them will be forever sturdy, completely fire-safe and will cost nothing to maintain. Choice of a particular type depends upon your preference and upon local costs and usage

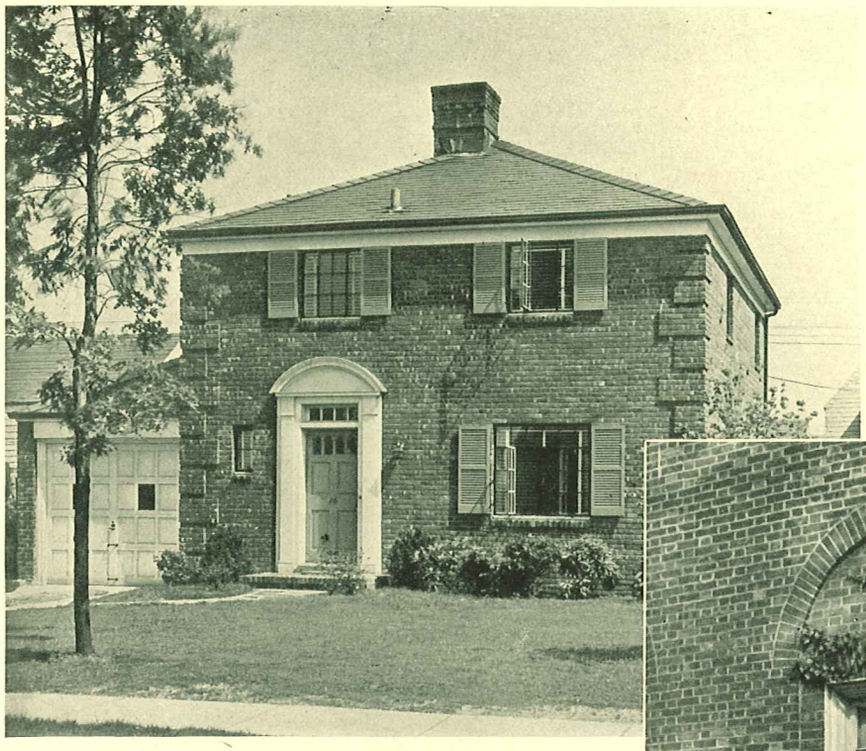




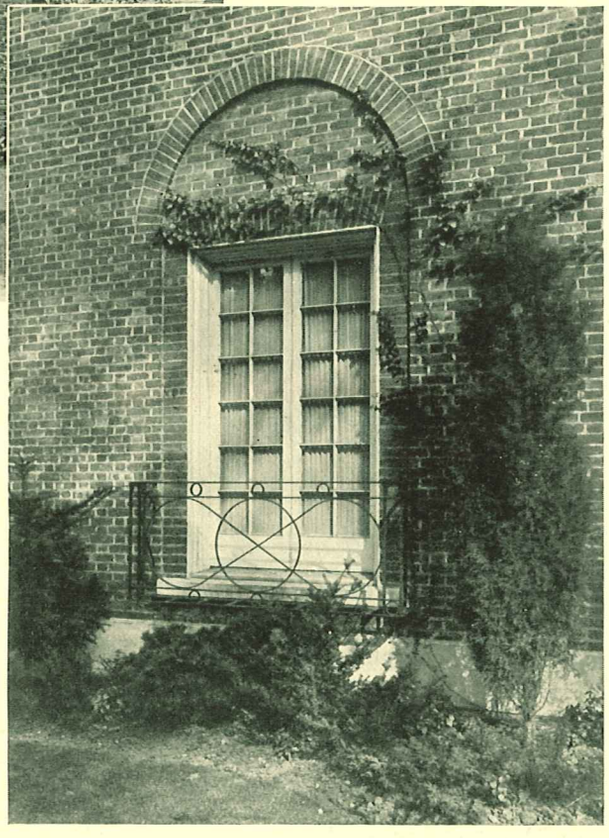
Some indication of the variety of effects obtainable in walls of burned clay masonry may be seen on these pages. In the house above, for example, structural wall tile is used to good advantage in producing an attractive and unusual wall texture. Walls in the picture at the left are of smooth-surfaced, light colored brick, laid in Flemish bond. The same type of brick is laid in running or stretcher bond in the small house shown in the upper corner picture. Below, a house in the English tradition has rough-textured walls, in harmony with the rugged design



The mortar joint is an important item in the pattern of a brick wall. Above are four frequently used types, called (left to right): weathered, cut flush, V-tooled, and rodded. Joints on which some pressure is exerted make the best bond between brick and mortar



The most appropriate brick bond for a given house is that which is most in harmony with the design of the house. Generally speaking, the simpler bonds are best for residential work. The pleasant little house at the left has walls of running, or stretcher, bond quite in keeping with its quiet dignified character. In the detail below, the wall is easily identified as being laid in Flemish bond

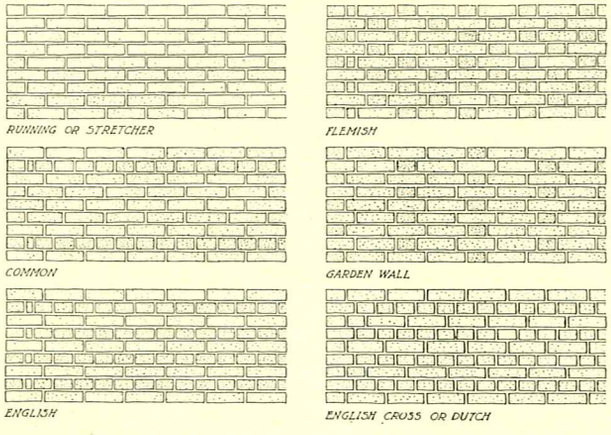


THE CHALLENGE OF FOUR WALLS

THE appearance of the exterior walls of a house is important and the appearance of a burned clay wall is much influenced by the bond employed. "Bond" really means the method of binding burned clay products into an overlapping succession of units, to form a strong and rigid wall. But it has come to designate, also, the various patterns which the different bonds create on the wall surface. Combined with the variety of possible mortar joints, these bonds offer many possible surface treatments from which to choose. Personal preference and the dictates of architectural style have, of course, much to do with the choice.

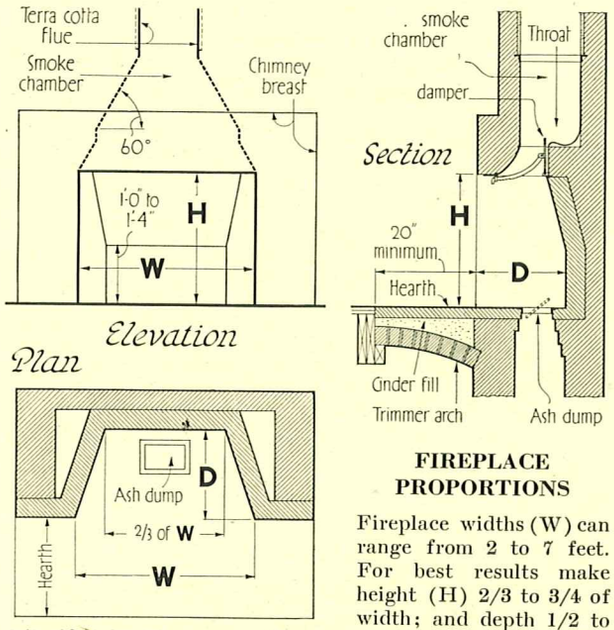
Remember that use of burned clay masonry affords an enormous variety of possible textures, colors and bonds. You should consider carefully with your architect and builder which combination is the most appropriate to the home you have in mind.

In any case, such details as the size of the unit, the bond, the width and type of mortar joint, the color and texture, represent the artistic side of the use of a beautiful and varied material. Great architects of all ages have paid close attention to all these points. On these pages are suggested the challenge of decorative possibilities at your command.



Six types of wall bond. These form the basis of many adaptations with which a skilled designer can give unusual character and interest to all types of burned clay masonry walls

Fireplaces—Inside and Outside



FIREPLACE PROPORTIONS

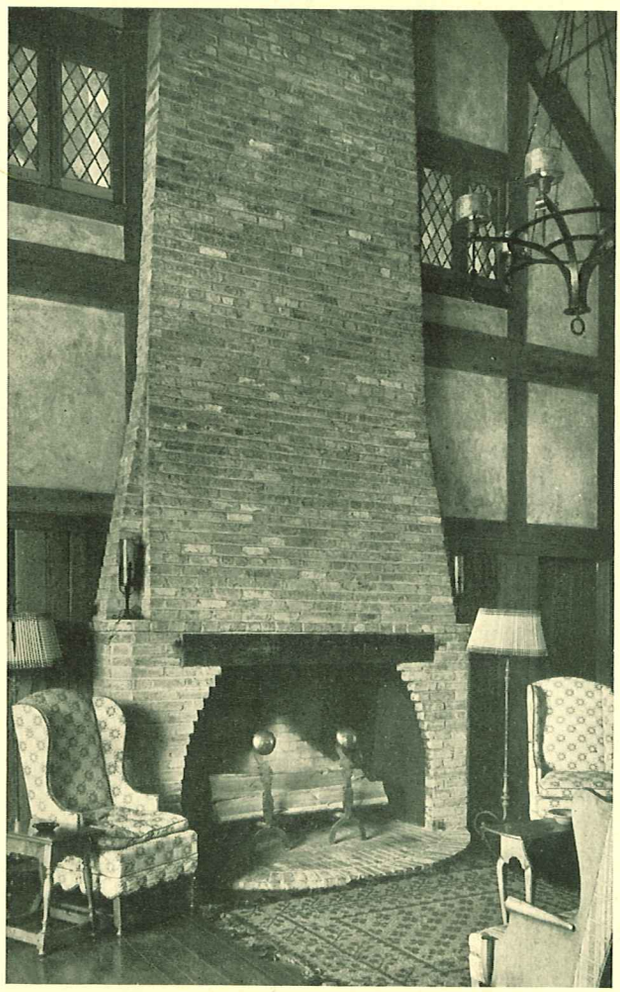
Fireplace widths (W) can range from 2 to 7 feet. For best results make height (H) 2/3 to 3/4 of width; and depth 1/2 to 2/3 of height. Flue area with rectangular lining should be 1/10 of height times width, or 1/12 when a circular lining is used

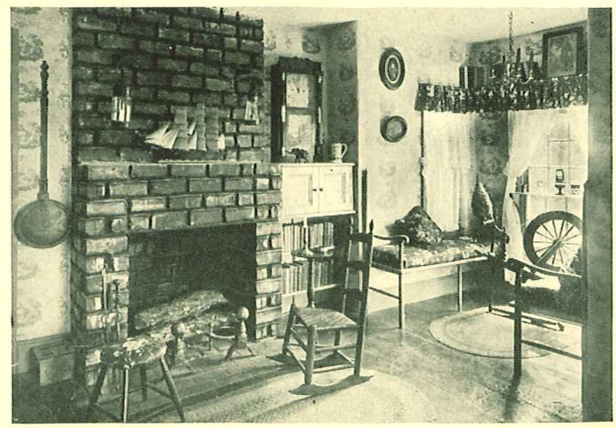
THE hearth has been the time-honored center of the home, not only because fireplaces are cheerful and attractive to look at, but also because they serve a very useful purpose, even in these days of automatic heating. Appearance of your fireplace can be anything your fancy dictates, for burned clay products offer a wide variety of colors and textures from which to choose. Construction should follow proven rules or fireplaces may smoke or burn fuel unevenly.

Make the opening large enough for the size of the room. The 2′-0″ width is only for very small rooms; an average of 3′-6″ is a practical width for most uses. Height and depth should be proportionate to width as indicated in the accompanying sketch. Sides and back should slope so that heat will be deflected into the room. Both should slope toward the front of the fireplace—the "throat" where the damper is installed.

A particularly important part of fireplace construction is the smoke chamber above the throat in which smoke collects while the chimney is warming. This should slope up evenly toward the center or the fire may not burn evenly. The "smoke shelf" behind the throat should slope or be curved upward also or smoke eddies in the chimney may puff out into the room. Build chimneys at least two feet above the ridge line of your house to assure good draft; line them with burned clay flues proportioned to fireplace size.

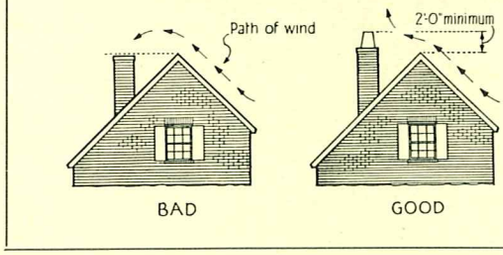
A well-built fireplace will reflect a great deal of heat. To make it even more efficient you can install a heat-saving device, a sort of fireplace lining built with metal flues. Cold air is drawn into it at the floor level, warmed and then discharged through grilles near the fireplace opening. Thus a continuous circulating heating system is set up which uses only formerly wasted heat and in no way detracts from the appearance or operation of the fireplace.



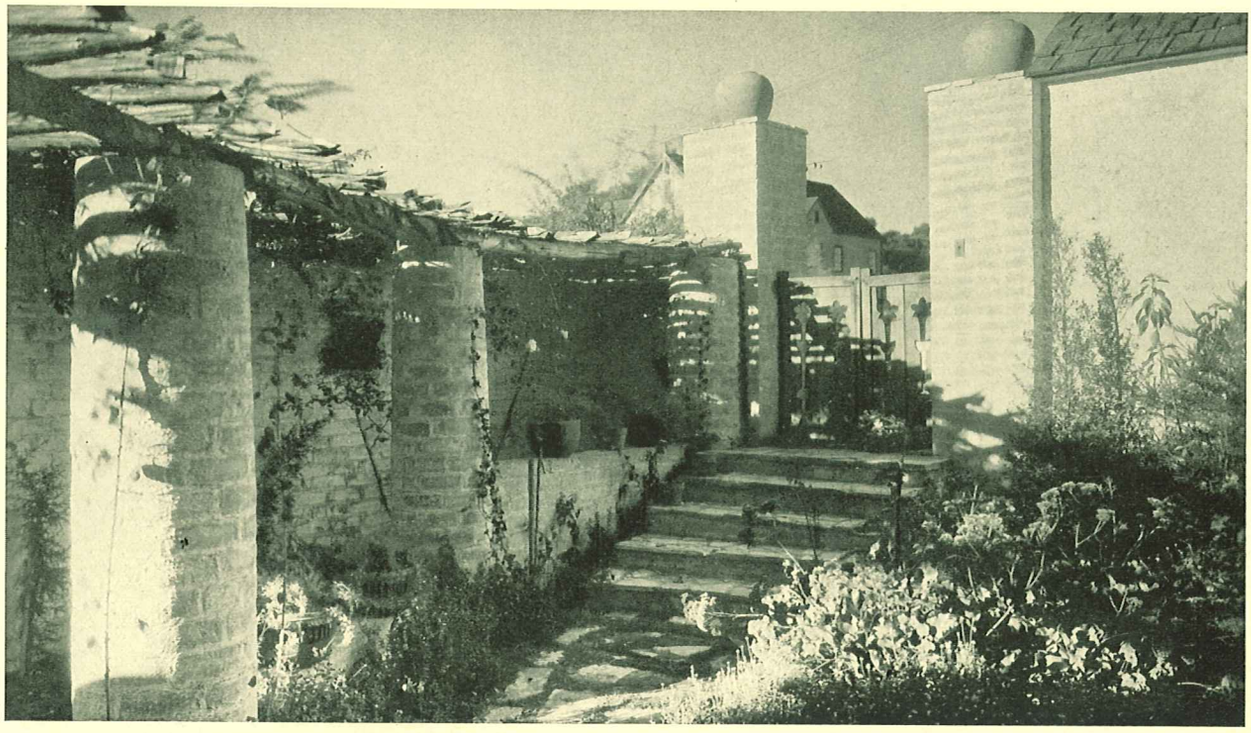


Above, a colonial interior, cheerful and simple as the old homes were, has a fireplace built of big paving brick to lend an appropriate air of solidity to the room. At left, a room of great proportions would dwarf an ordinary mantel, so the designer has featured this massive brick chimney

WE all know the solid comfort and worth of a good fireplace like those shown above and below. More than any other feature in the house, it seems to spell "home". And now the outdoor fireplace is becoming popular. As a place to gather on cool spring or autumn evenings, as the scene of impromptu picnics, or for just the charm of an open fire out of doors, a fireplace on the porch, or even in a corner of the garden, is a great addition to any home. And, properly built of burned clay masonry, such a fireplace is a permanent and inexpensive source of enjoyment for the whole family



Make your chimney tall enough. If the chimney is lower than the ridge of the roof, it may get in the way of down drafts of air which will cause the fireplace to smoke. If, when the chimney is built higher than the ridge, its proportions seem small, a burned clay chimney pot will help to give needed height



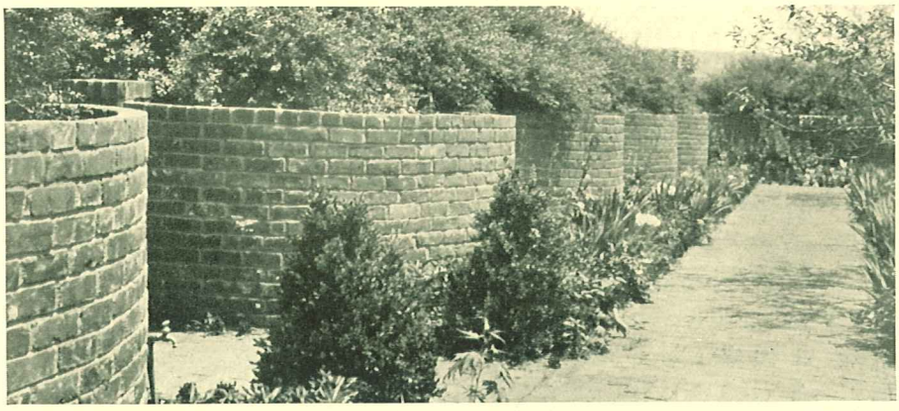
And In Your Garden...

THE modern home-builder wisely gives as much attention to the development of the grounds around his house as he does to the house itself. Not only does a good house deserve an attractive setting; actually, the comfort and livability of the home is greatly increased by the provision of a terrace, a porch, a flower-bordered lawn—places which, in summer weather, become the outdoor living rooms of the home.

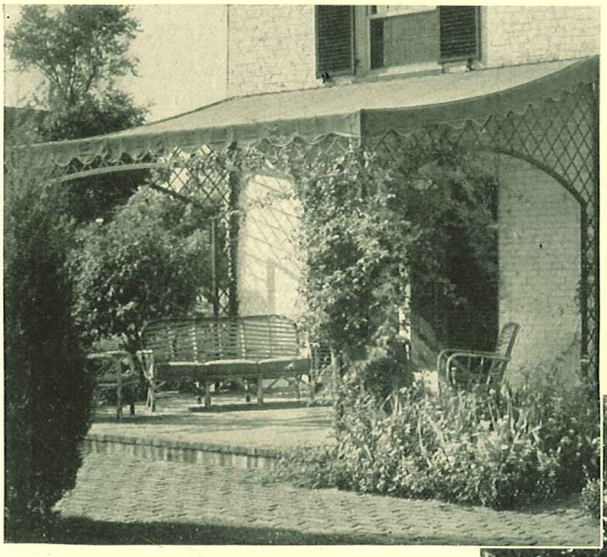
Consider, then, the charm of a garden wall of mellowed brick, patterned with the shadows of bright flowering plants. Think of the cool comfort of a simple terrace, paved with brick or tile, tree-shaded on warm summer afternoons and evenings. The garage wall, built of tile or brick and nicely designed as to bond and texture, harmonizes with lawn or garden. Brick walks, for entrance or in the garden, are as attractive as they are permanent; and for the country home, brick gate posts add a final finish to the driveway.

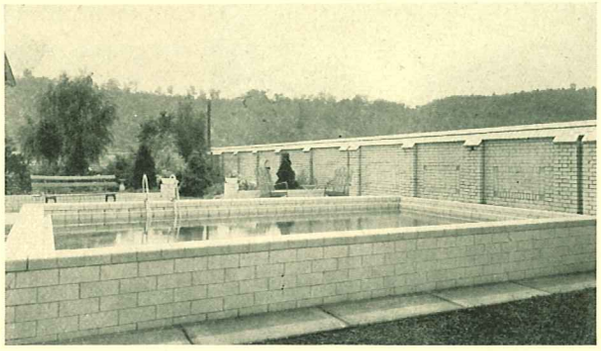
All these things can be built economically—the garden walls and walks, the terraces and porches, the outdoor fireplace and all the similar touches which help the appearance of the landscaping and add to the charm of your home.

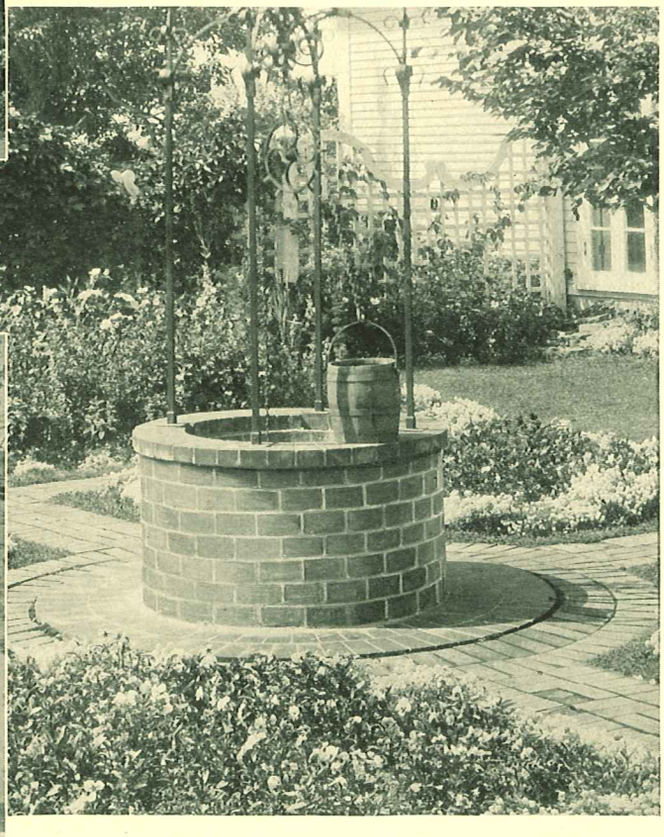
Burned clay products are appropriate not only for their beauty, not only because their harmonious colors are found in the finest gardens of the world, but also because they are prudently economical to use. Any form of well-burned clay will stand the winter frosts and snows, the summer heat; it will need no maintenance, exact no added expense. It will never grow old or need to be replaced. And, perhaps best of all, it will become a little more mellow and beautiful every year. This is something to consider, both in the garden and in the house; many materials look fine when they are new; most grow shabby with age. But brick and tile increase in beauty and become more valuable as time goes by.

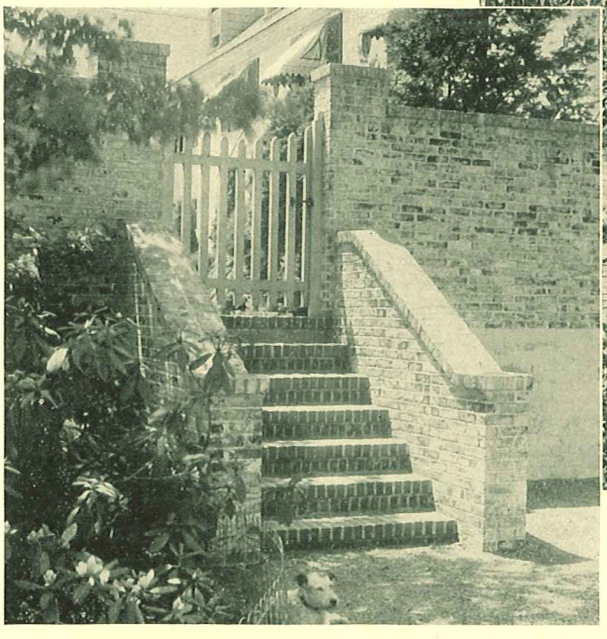


FOR serpentine walls, for sturdy garden terraces, even for swimming pools, burned clay products are ideal materials to use. As they grow older, exposure mellows them and enhances their attractiveness. They blend perfectly with any sort of garden scheme and have long been a favorite with architects and landscape architects









The charm of a well-developed garden is illustrated in the circular well and paving above. And the adaptability of burned clay construction is too obvious to need comment in the picture of the attractive stair at the left

To Help You Plan and Build A Home of Your Own

TO bring your dream down to earth, to learn facts and figures regarding the actual planning and building of your home, you probably need the help of experts, of men experienced in all phases of building. This help is easily available to you, for in your own community are men whose lives and training are devoted to the art and business of building. These are the architect, the building contractor, the building materials dealer and the local lending agency. Tell them your needs, the limitations of your budget, your ideas regarding the use of burned clay products in the planning and design of the house you want to build. Each will give you full cooperation in achieving your desire for a well-built home of your own.

PLANNING YOUR HOME will be simplified if you show your architect or builder what you have in mind. To help you make this clear, plates of a number of home designs have been inserted in the envelope on the back cover of this book.

Each one represents a successful, well-planned, well-built house of moderate cost. Each can be economically built of clay products to give the utmost of comfort, fire-safety and permanence for the money you will spend. Among them you may find exactly the home you want. Or you may find one that will suit your needs and purse only after some adjustment has been made in the plan or design.

In any case, take your selection to your architect or builder. The photograph and drawings on the plate will give him the information he needs to make revisions or to get preliminary cost figures. From these plates also, working drawings can easily be developed. These are necessary before your house can be financed and built.

HOME OWNERSHIP will prove a sound investment from every point of view as well as a vast source of contentment if you are careful to consider a few points before you start to build.

First, be sure the neighborhood is one in which you and your family will enjoy living—not only now, but years hence. Get to know the people in it and decide for yourself whether they can be your friends and the playmates of your children. Be sure also about fire and police protection, educational facilities and transportation.

Second, plan a house in harmony with those in your chosen neighborhood. Poor design in a good neighborhood depreciates all property values; and a costly, ostentatious house usually shows a financial loss when an emergency requires selling it. Choose a lot for good drainage and soil, with a pleasant outlook and plenty of sunlight and play space.

Finally, build sturdily for the future. A home constructed with burned clay products has a first cost very little more than one of less permanent character. And the slight additional cost is saved many times over through reduced insurance, maintenance and depreciation expense. Remember, the cost of owning a home involves more than the first construction cost. Through the years, a home properly built with burned clay products will cost you less to own and enjoy than any other type of less permanent construction.

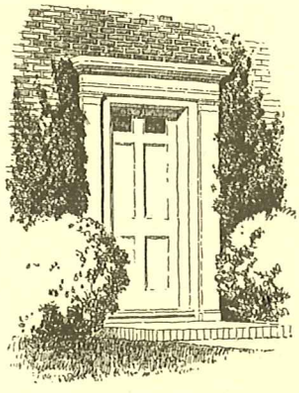
BUILDING YOUR HOME requires skill and knowledge gained from long practical experience. Therefore choose your architect carefully for his proven ability to use burned clay products to the best advantage. And be sure that your builder, too, has behind him a record of honest masonry construction, built with the craftman's understanding of the beauty, economy, permanency and vast adaptability of burned clay in all its many types, colors, shapes and surface textures.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE
(INC.)

1427 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Printed in U.S.A.

THREE SMALL HOMES
OF BURNED CLAY MASONRY



meeting requirements for
F. H. A. Insured Financing

THROUGHOUT the United States are hundreds of thousands of people who—like yourself—want to live in a home they can call their own. Like you, they want to build or buy a small house. But without exception they want substantial construction, good planning and attractive design together with a plan for payment that makes financing easy even from carefully budgeted incomes.

To these thousands of families, home values must be high and home costs low. Houses, including land and all incidental expenses, must cost from $2,500 to $4,500 so that monthly payments covering everything can be made like rent and not exceed a range from $25 to $35 each month.

These facts were made plain in a nation-wide survey recently conducted by the Federal Housing Administration. So obviously important were they that F.H.A. undertook a detailed study of principles underlying the planning and construction of economical, comfortable and efficiently-planned small houses.

Results of this study, contained in F.H.A. Bulletin No. 4, "Principles of Planning Small Houses," proved that good small houses could be built within the desired cost range. And to thousands of families this was indeed welcome news.

F.H.A. has said—"Such houses *can* be built—and we will insure their liberal financing in any approved locality in the United States!"

Here, truly, is a lusty challenge to the building industry! It has been accepted! In this little book the Structural Clay Products Institute shows you how these small homes can be built. Read for yourself how exterior walls and foundations of brick, clay tile or both, can give your own small home sturdy economical construction, safety from fire and a permanent beauty.

GOOD PLANNING—WITH BEAUTY

The three small house designs that follow were developed by architects and engineers of the Structural Clay Products Institute after investigation of studies made by F.H.A. They embody all F.H.A. principles of small house planning and differ only in minor architectural details from the excellent designs suggested in F.H.A.'s Bulletin No. 4.

Floor plans of each little house can be adapted to fit conditions of your site and requirements of your family life. For economy each can be constructed without a basement. But all can contain more living space at slight extra expense if a basement is used. Fresh air circulates freely through every room and every inch of floor space is put to work for comfortable and convenient living.

Exteriors will be always attractive. Walls will cost nothing to maintain because they are constructed of burned clay products. You may build your home of brick and enjoy the beauty of permanently good design that is inherently a characteristic of this age-old product. Or you may use clay tile to gain an unusual effect of scale and texture in your walls. Again, you may combine brick and tile to make a solid, permanent wall. Either product is easily available to you *anywhere*. You need only consult your local building material dealer for full information on colors, textures, patterns and comparative prices.

LET F.H.A. SPEAK

These designs for brick and clay tile houses were submitted to F.H.A. Engineers to make certain that each would meet requirements for F.H.A. Insured Financing. Let F.H.A. speak!

"These homes meet the F.H.A. standards of livability and durability. Their low cost is due to the clever use of space and the proper materials which make for economy.

"Homes like these may be paid for in 15 to 20 years on the F.H.A. Plan at the rate of from $22 to $35 a month. Each is skilfully planned for living comfort, for easy housekeeping and for health. Any reliable architect can plan his own version of these basic designs according to your individual family requirements and pocketbook."

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD

A home such as one of these Structural Clay Products Institute suggestions can be yours. Buying or building today is easily arranged through the F.H.A. Insured Financing Plan which, briefly, works this way:

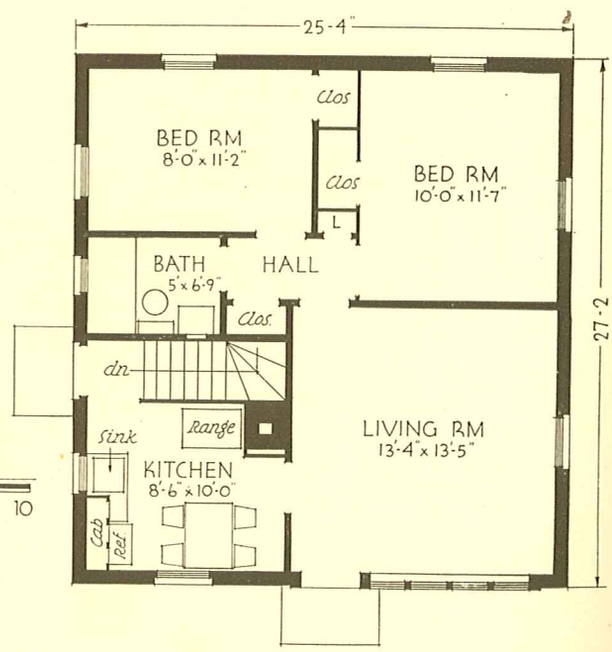
First select the home you want, (*Continued on last page*)

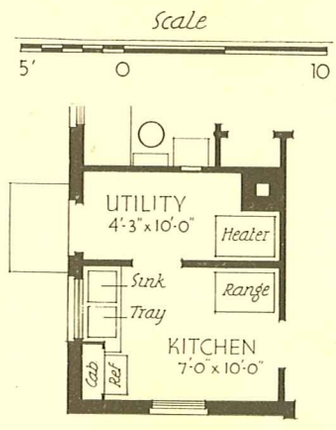
HOUSE B

Here is proof that good design at low cost can result when fine materials are used to build from the compact and convenient floor plan of this small house. The plans show possibilities of saving still further money by eliminating a basement and installing heating equipment in a small utility room near the rear entrance off the kitchen. The basement, when constructed under the whole house, could contain a recreation room lined with glazed brick or tile and attractively paved with brick.

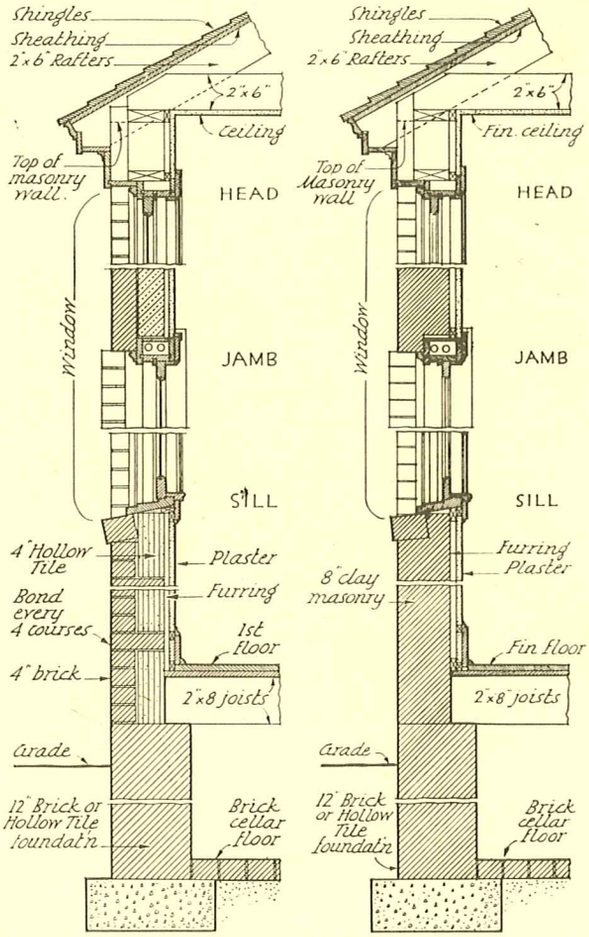
Construction of this little house could be with solid brick walls or with walls of brick backed up with hollow clay tile as shown in the sections on the opposite page. Foundations could be of either hollow tile or brick. Use of burned clay products for exterior walls give home owners a wide choice of color, texture and pattern. Consult your local material dealer for full information on the many varieties of clay products that are available.

Cost of this house may vary widely in various sections of the country. Without land, service charges or expenses of landscaping, etc., the cost should average approximately $3,025 to $3,400. Omission of the basement should save about $500. Depending on the size of your down payment and the terms of your mortgage, purchase payments under the F.H.A. Insured Financing Plan should average about $25 to $27 per month.

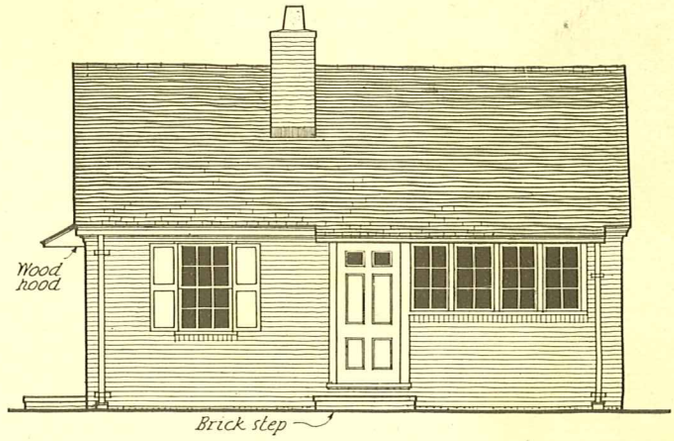




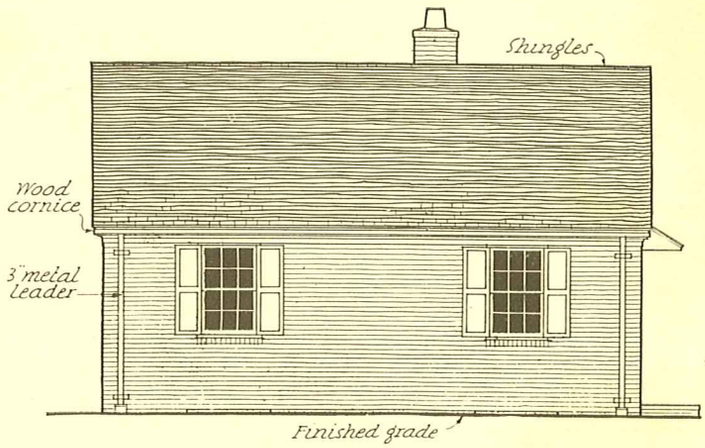
The small houses shown in this booklet conform to suggestions made in F.H.A. Technical Bulletin No. 4 and all have been fully approved for F.H.A. Insured Financing. Approximate costs are based upon F.H.A. figures for frame construction with a reasonable allowance added for contractor's profit and the use of burned clay products in walls and foundations.



Wall Sections



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

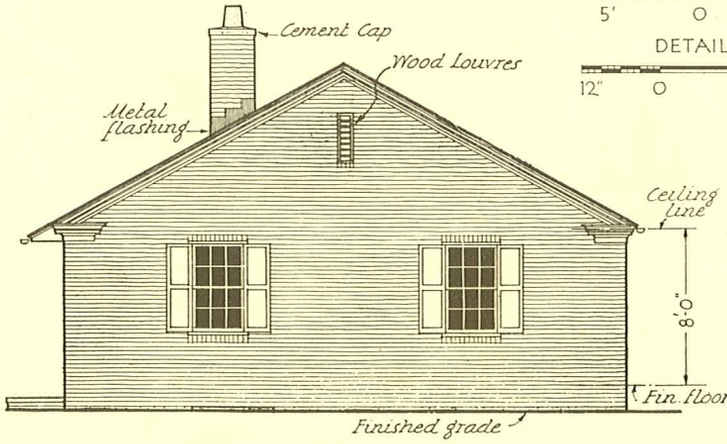
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS

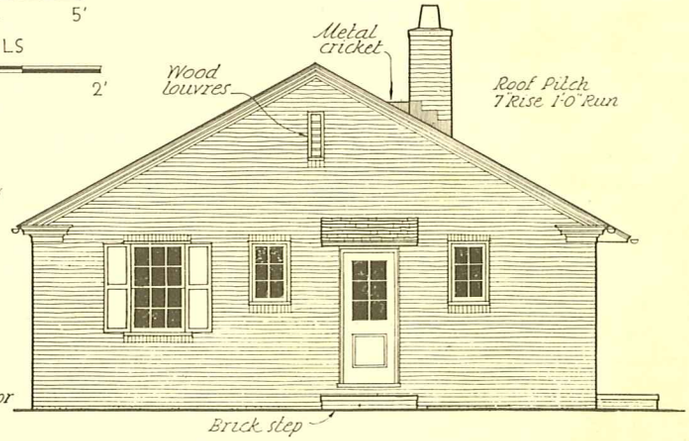
5' 0 5'

DETAILS

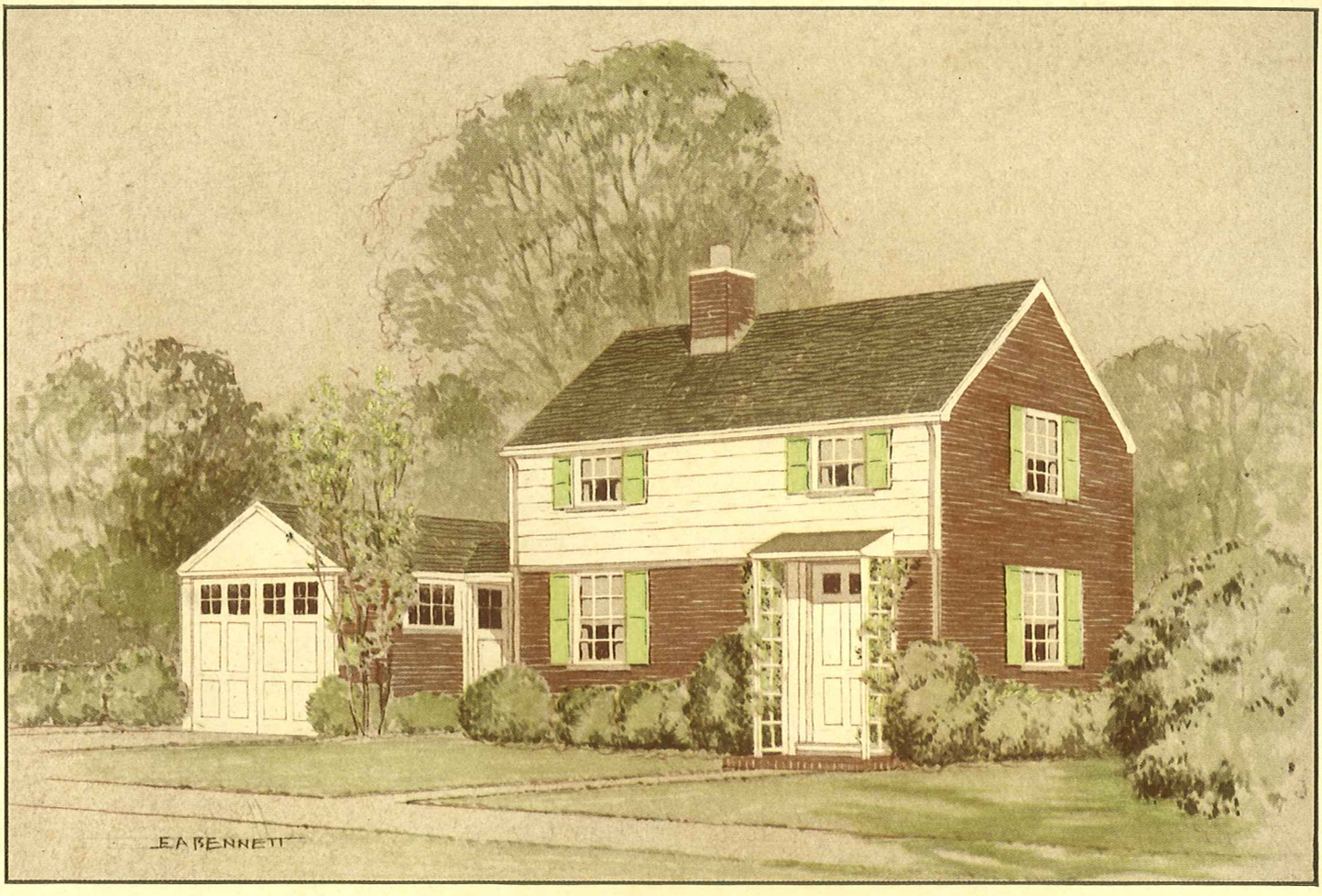
12" 0 2'

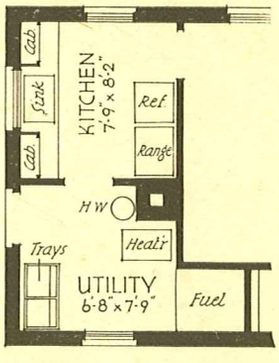


Right Side Elevation



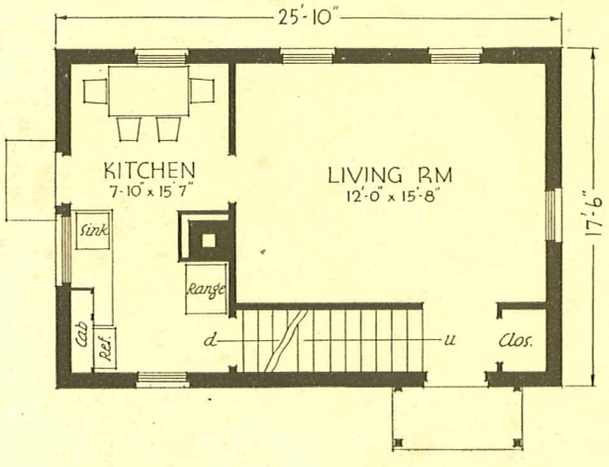
Left Side Elevation

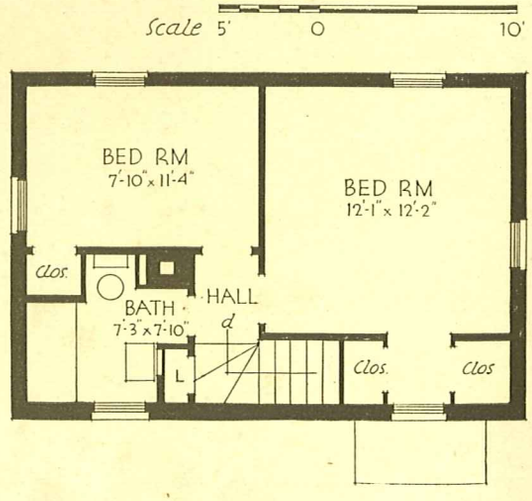


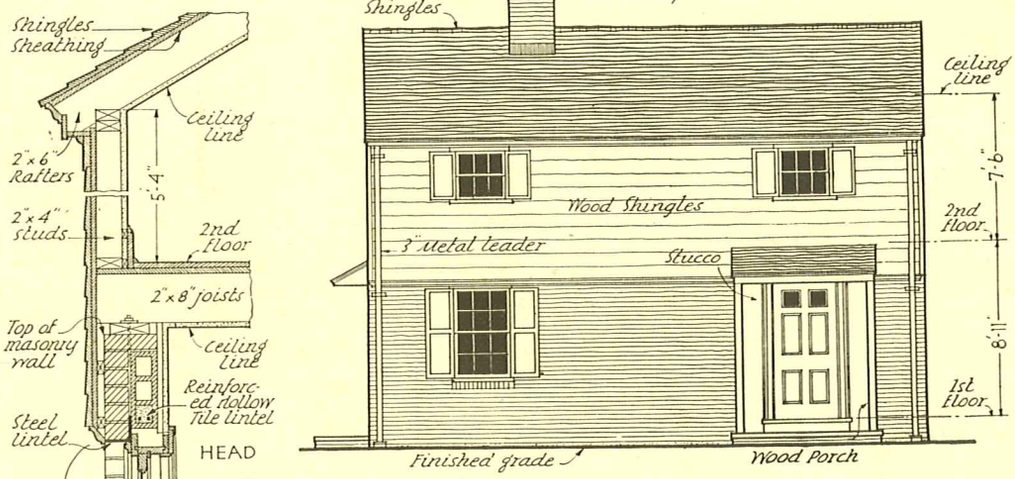


HOUSE D

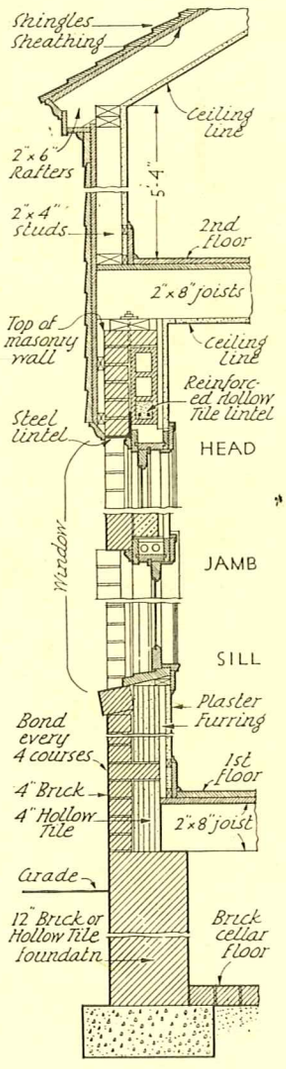
This is a small two-story home of which anyone can be justly proud. Like "House B" it can be built with or without a basement, according to your site conditions, your family requirements and your pocketbook. . . . **Construction** may be of either solid brick or brick with clay tile backing with foundations of brick or clay tile as indicated on the opposite page. The house is designed for an all brick exterior although variations such as that illustrated above are possible on the entrance side. . . . **Cost,** exclusive of the garage, should average approximately $3,100 to $3,500, not including land, service charges, or expenses of landscaping, etc. Omission of basement should save about $400. A one-car garage as shown should cost between $250 and $400. Payments under the F.H.A. Insured Financing Plan should be about $26 to $29 per month. These figures may vary widely depending upon job conditions, locality and the terms of your mortgage.



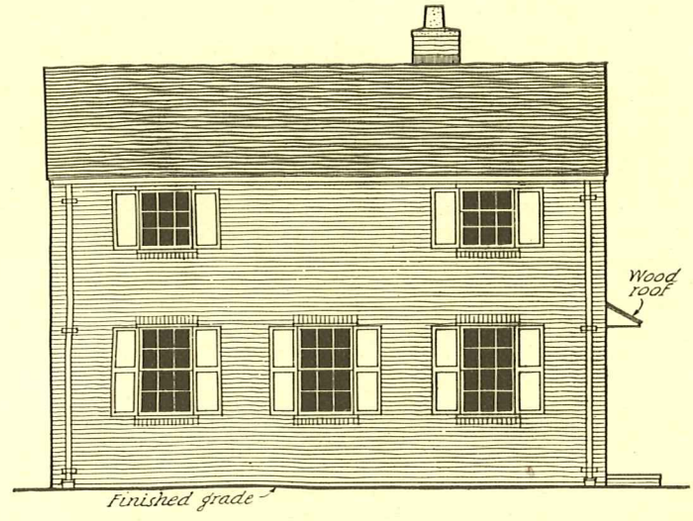




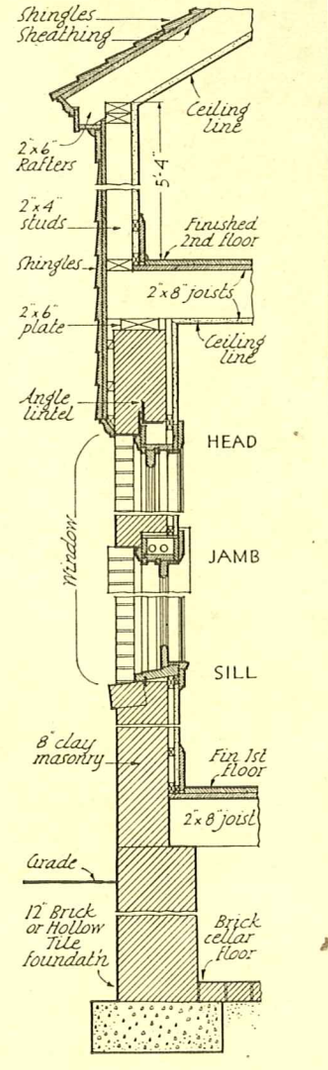
Front Elevation



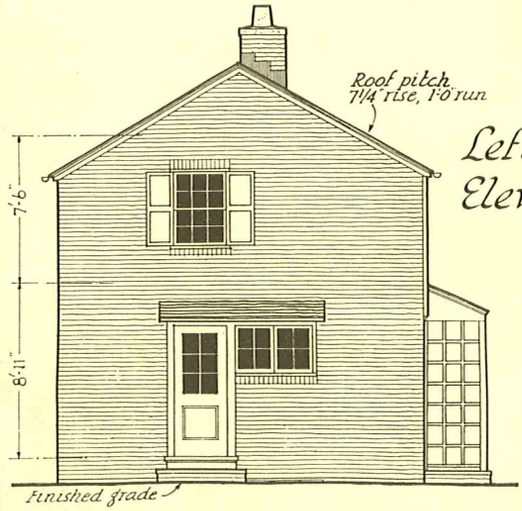
Wall Section



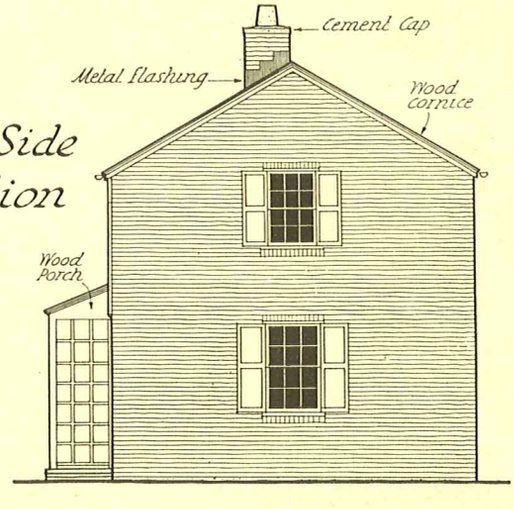
Rear Elevation



Wall Section



Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation

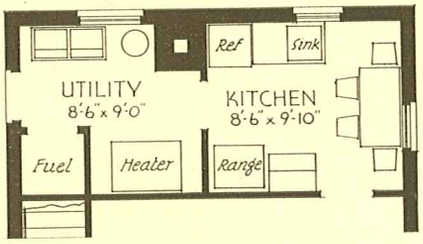
Graphic Scales

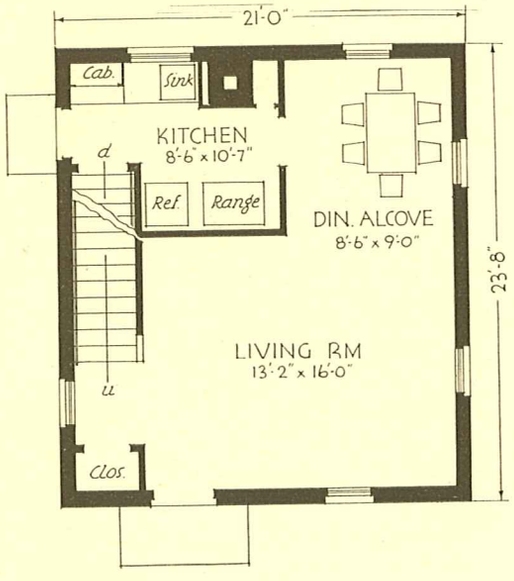
ELEVATIONS

5' 0 10'

DETAILS

12" 0 3'

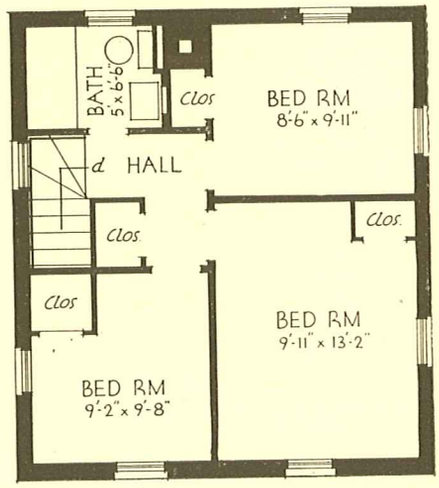


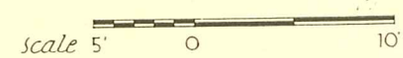


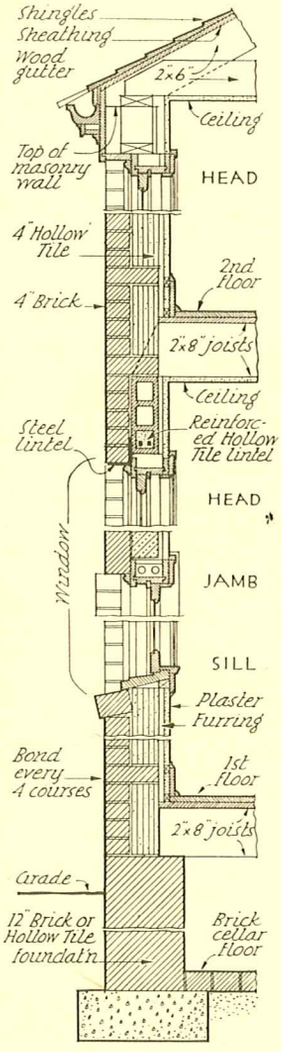
HOUSE E

Clever planning has included three generous bedrooms, ample closet space and an unusually large living room in this two-story small home. Like the foregoing houses, this one may be built without a basement if a dining room is not a requirement of your family life or if conditions of your lot make excavation and under-surface construction expensive. . . . **Construction** is possible with walls of solid brick or with exteriors of brick backed with clay tile as shown in the sections on the opposite page. Foundations may be either brick or hollow tile. Basement walls can be faced with glazed brick or tile as shown in the solid masonry section.

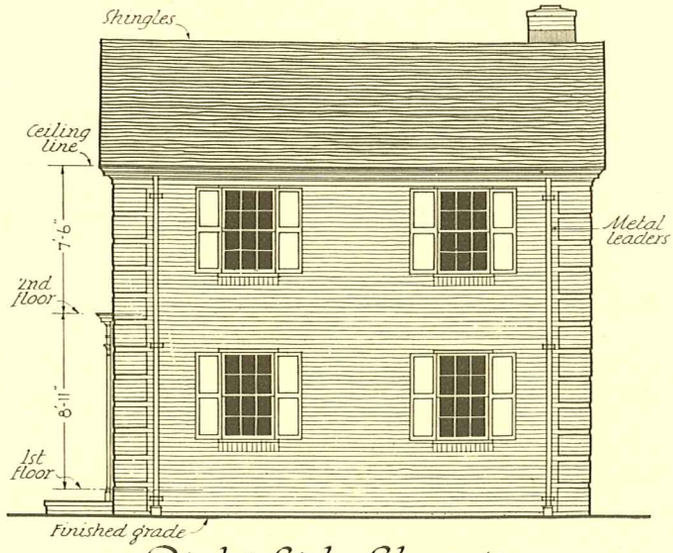
Cost, without land, service charges or landscaping, etc., should average approximately $3,500 to $4,100. Omission of a basement might lower this figure about $400. These figures, however, may vary widely depending upon locality and job conditions. Financing payments under the F.H.A. Insured Financing Plan should amount to about $32 to $35 per month depending upon the amount of your down payment and terms of your mortgage.



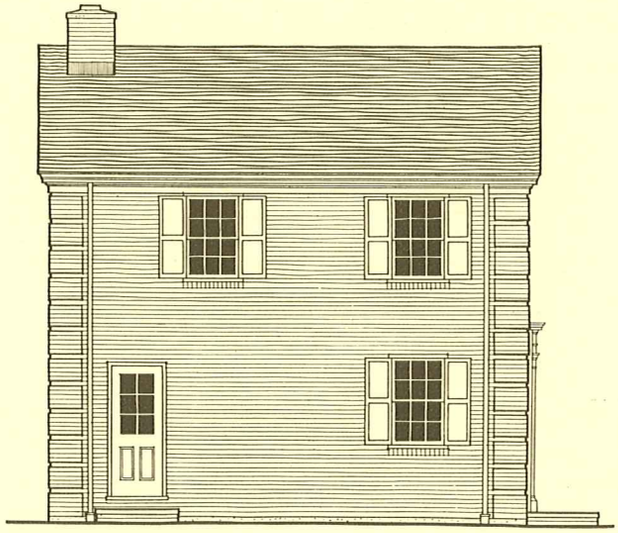




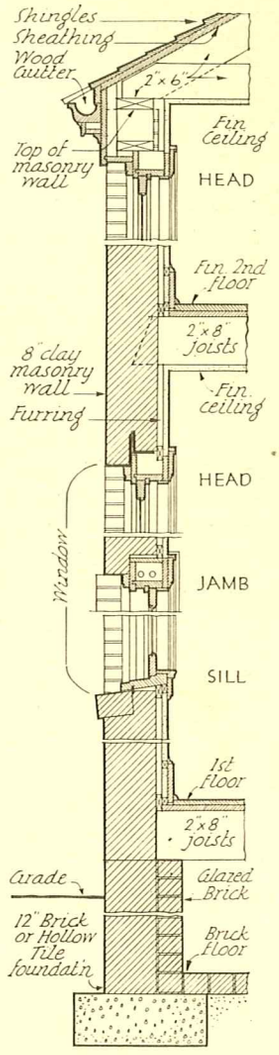
Wall Section



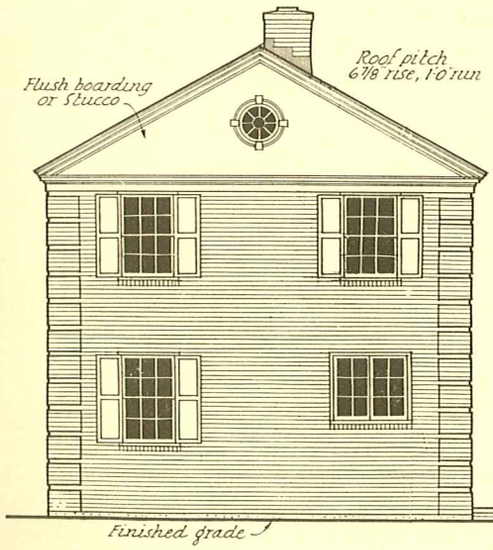
Right Side Elevation



Left Side Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

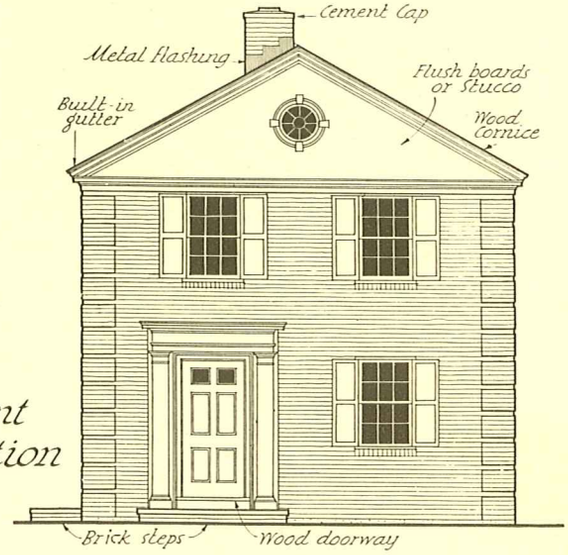
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS

5' 0 5'

DETAILS

12" 0 2'



Front Elevation

BUILD WITH BURNED CLAY MASONRY

FOR ECONOMY . . . . FOR PERMANENCE . . . . FOR BEAUTY

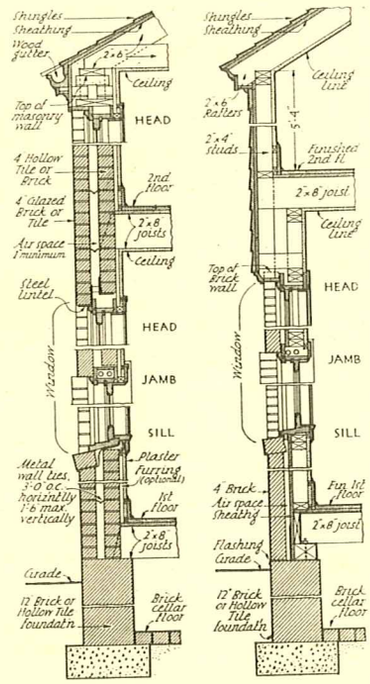
consult with your architect, builder, dealer or realtor and get a rough estimate of costs. Then take your plans to any bank or lending institution approved by F.H.A. Outline your situation frankly—what your expenses and your income are and what you can afford as down payment.

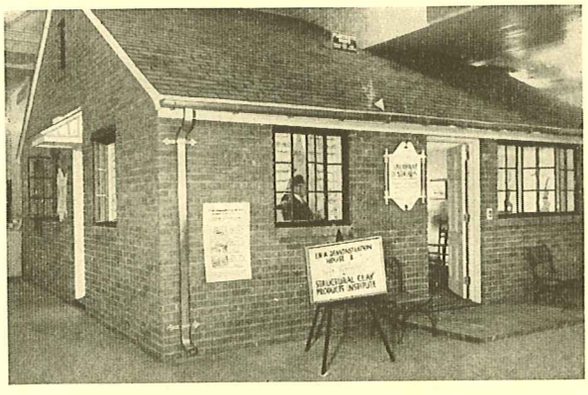
When your application is approved, you will be granted a mortgage payable in monthly installments figured according to your income over a convenient period of years. These payments, similar to rent, take care of all charges such as taxes, interest and insurance and at the same time reduce the amount borrowed. At the end of your payment period, your home is completely clear of debt and you are forever free of refinancing worries.

For complete information consult your local F.H.A. office. To find it, write to Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., or to the office of the Structural Clay Products Institute.

BURNED CLAY CONSTRUCTION

Because construction with burned clay products gives your home such far-reaching value, each little house in this booklet has been designed for use of any of the many types of brick or clay tile.





More than 70,000 visitors examined and approved this F.H.A. Demonstration House B designed by the Structural Clay Products Institute, at the North American Home Show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, during May, 1937. Above, wall sections show two ways in which burned clay products may be used to build small houses in addition to those illustrated in the foregoing drawings.

Walls built of these materials are forever sturdy and gain in mellow attractiveness throughout the years. They are completely fire-safe and give you practical low-cost protection against winter storms and summer sun. And because a properly built wall of burned clay products never needs costly repairs, it imparts a solid economy to small house construction that every home owner should insist upon.

Small houses can be built with exterior walls of solid brick, with brick exteriors backed with hollow tile, or with glazed face tile backed with clay tile as indicated by the left-hand drawing on this page. Brick can also be used as an attractive and fire-safe veneer over steel framing or wood construction as suggested in the right-hand sketch.

Burned clay products may also be used for small house foundations, for basement and garage floors, for attractive glazed walls in basement playrooms or laundries and in an endless variety of ways to develop a pleasant garden setting for your small home.

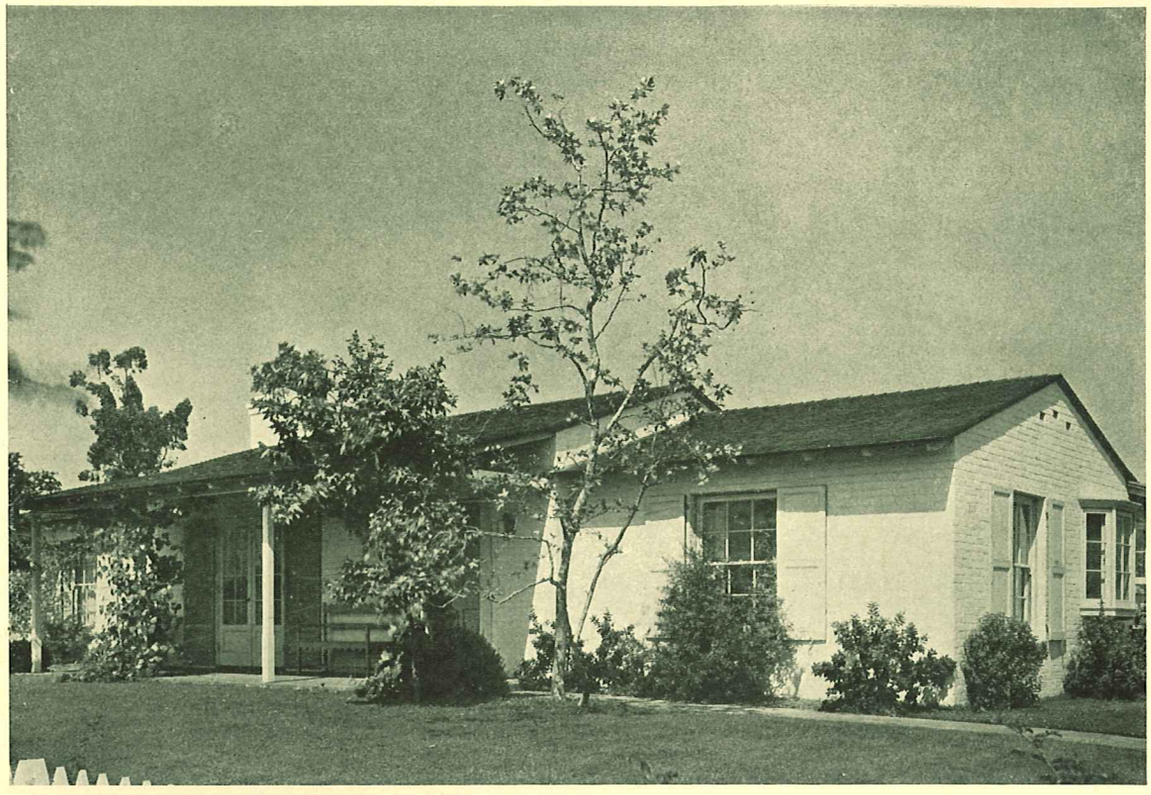
Remember that all these uses and the economies that they suggest for small homes apply directly to the design and construction of larger houses —which, by the way, can also be built or bought under the F.H.A. Insured Financing Plan. Homes from $5,000 to $25,000 can be built to incorporate the same principles of planning and sound financing. For all houses, burned clay products are economical and adaptable.

Full information regarding any of the homes shown here, including desirable types of plumbing, heating and electrical equipment for use in their construction is freely available to you. Simply write to the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. or to the Structural Clay Products Institute at the address below.

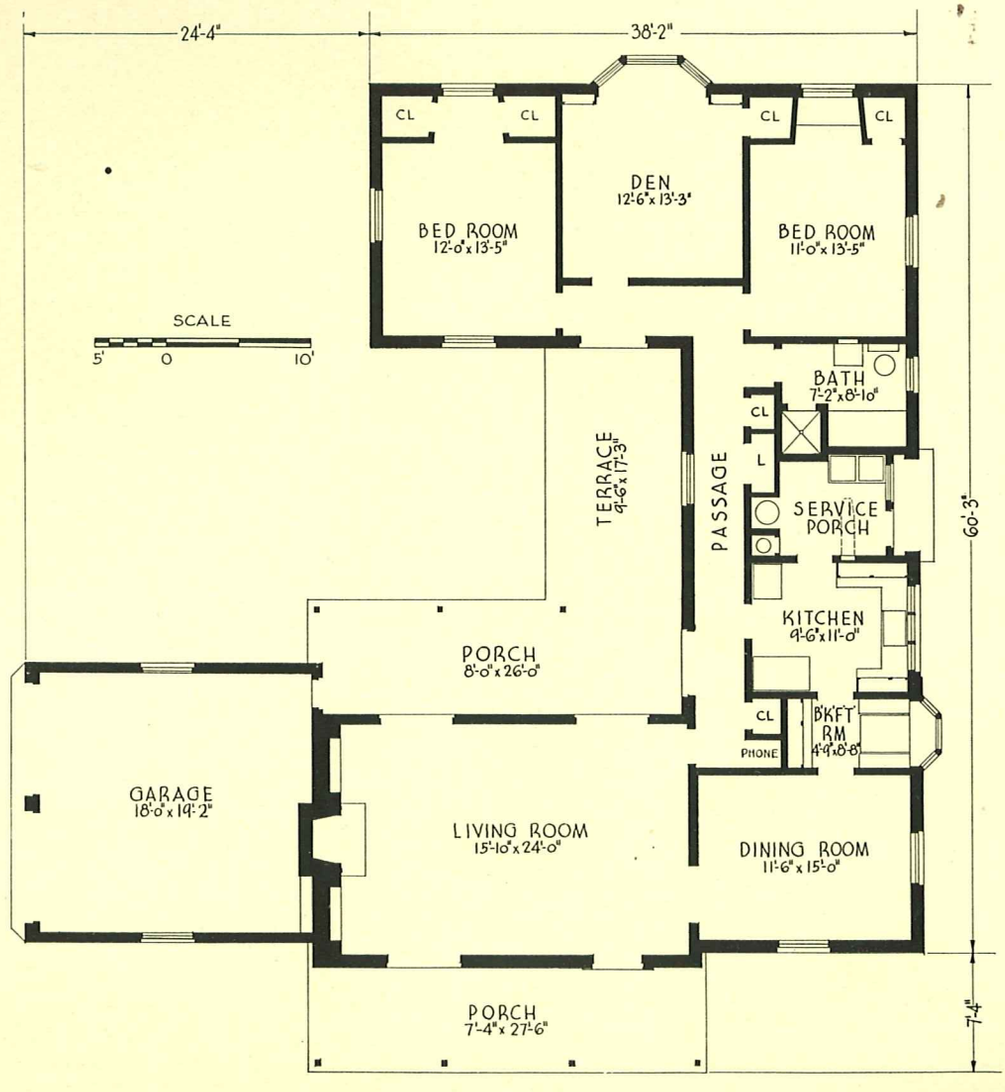
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE
INC.
1427 EYE STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A-1-G

ONE STORY NO BASEMENT; 2 BEDROOMS



FIRST FLOOR

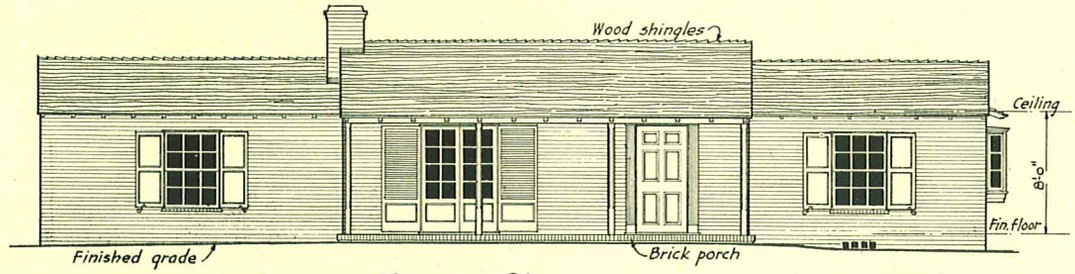


In this one-story house are contained all the essentials and many of the luxuries of modern living. It is designed to be built around a garden and includes both a porch and a terrace, either one of which may be conveniently served from the kitchen, if the owner wishes to dine outside. In addition to the usual dining room, living room, garage and service and sleeping quarters, there is a den with a spacious bay window, book cases and closet space. This room is so located that it might easily be used as an additional bedroom. There is also a small yet adequate breakfast room.

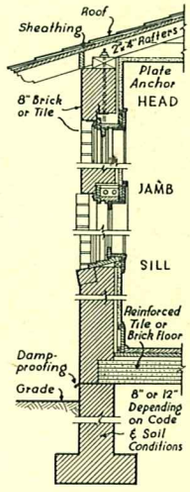
The architect is H. Roy Kelley. Many types of structural clay products are suitable for the construction of this house. The total volume is approximately 21,500 cu. ft.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
1427 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
1427 EYE STREET, N. W. — WASHINGTON, D. C.



Front Elevation

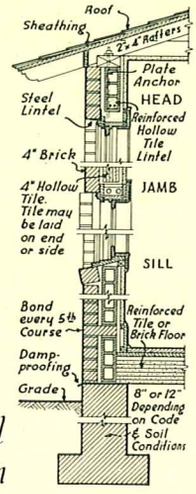


Wall Section

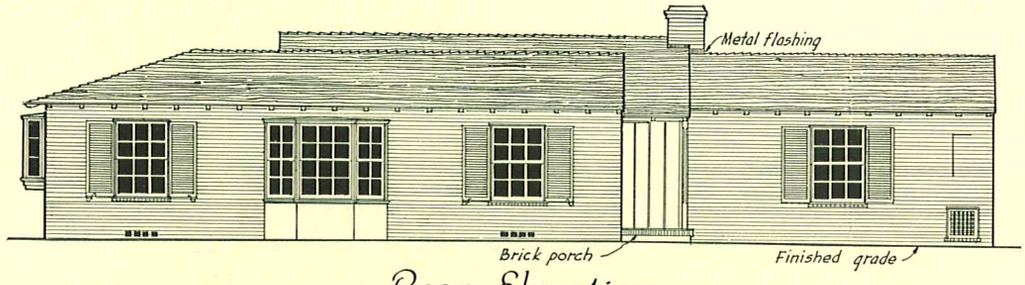
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

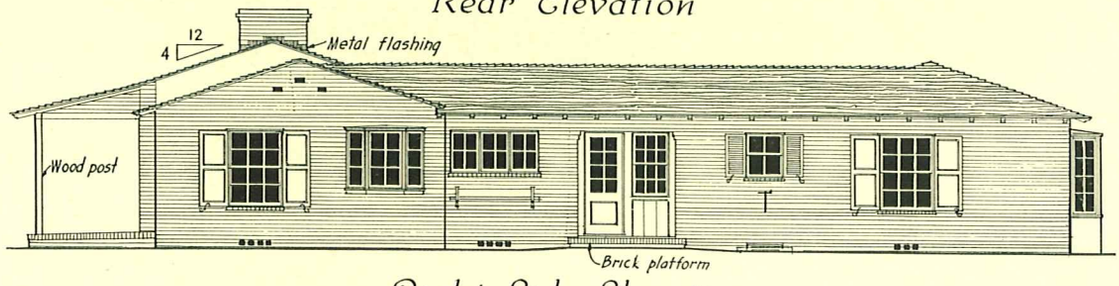
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



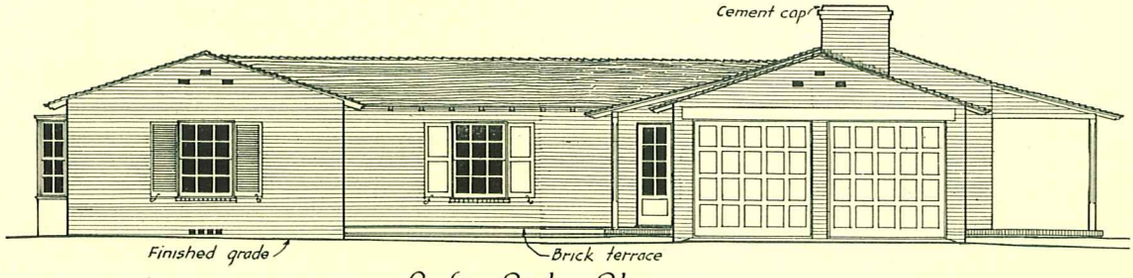
Wall Section



Rear Elevation



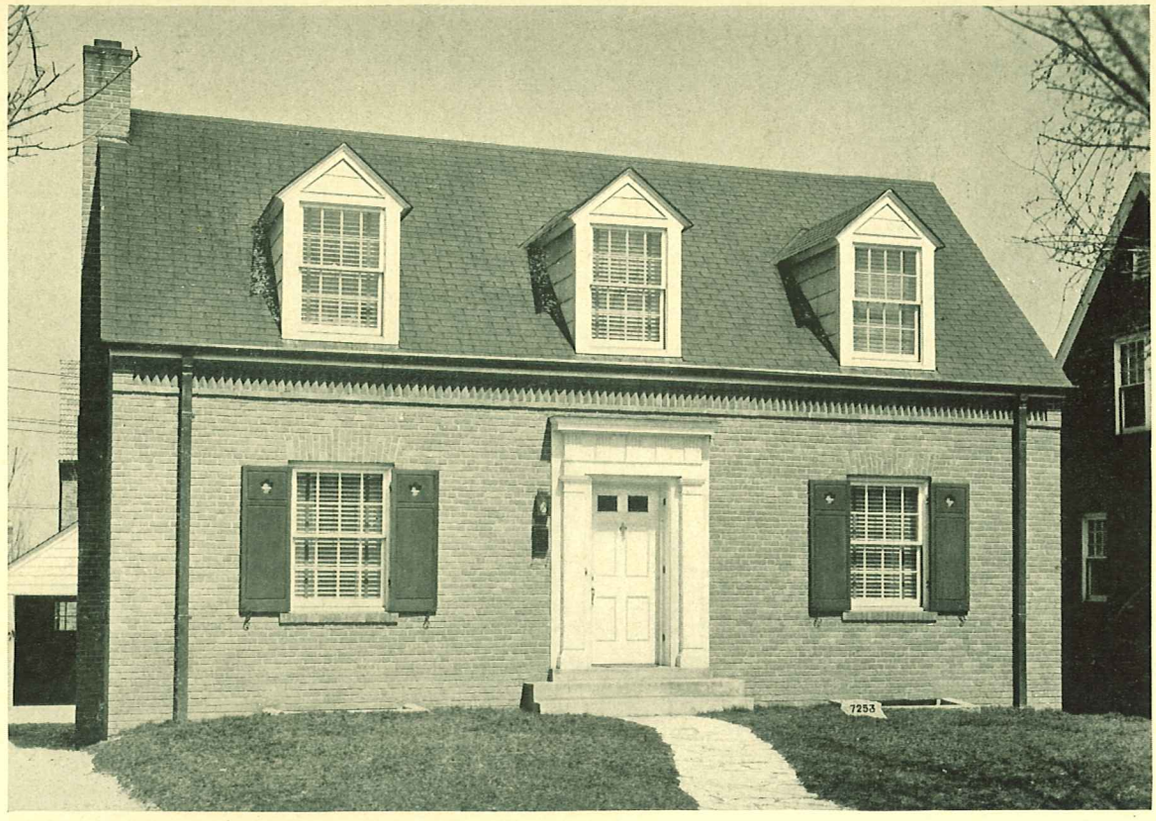
Right Side Elevation



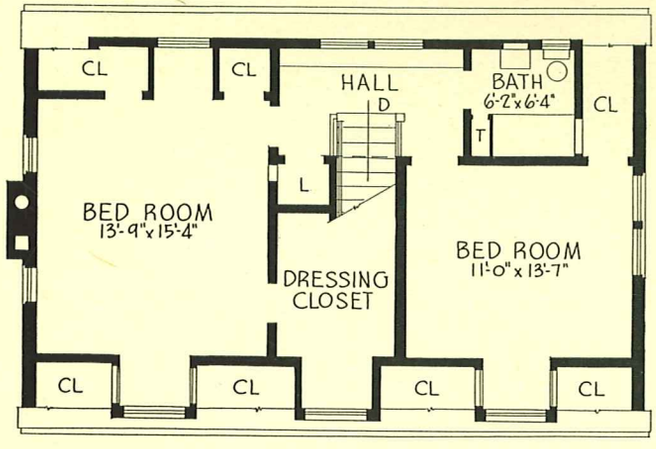
Left Side Elevation

A-2

ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY AND BASEMENT; 2 BEDROOMS



SECOND FLOOR

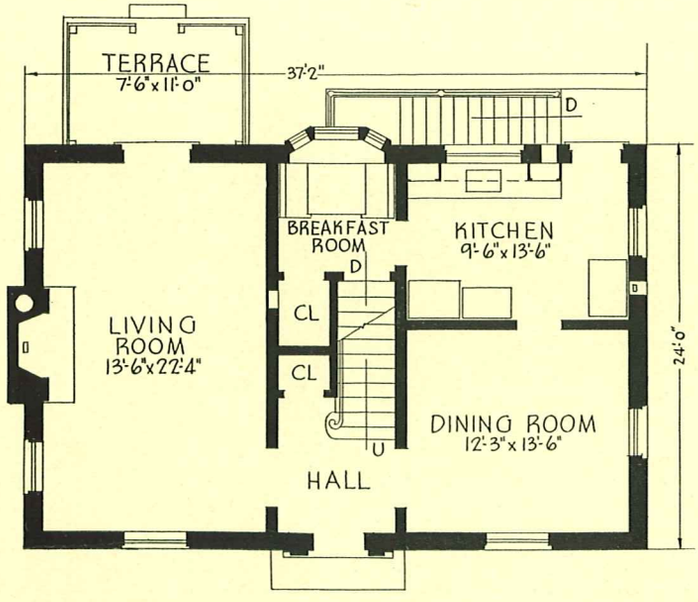


This one and one-half story house, planned for a family requiring only two bedrooms, contains such luxuries as a sizeable breakfast room lighted by a bay window and a large dressing closet opening off the master bedroom. There is a clothes chute starting from the linen closet on the second floor with an opening from the closet of the bedroom and discharging into a clothes hamper in the basement. There is ample space in the basement for development of a future game room.

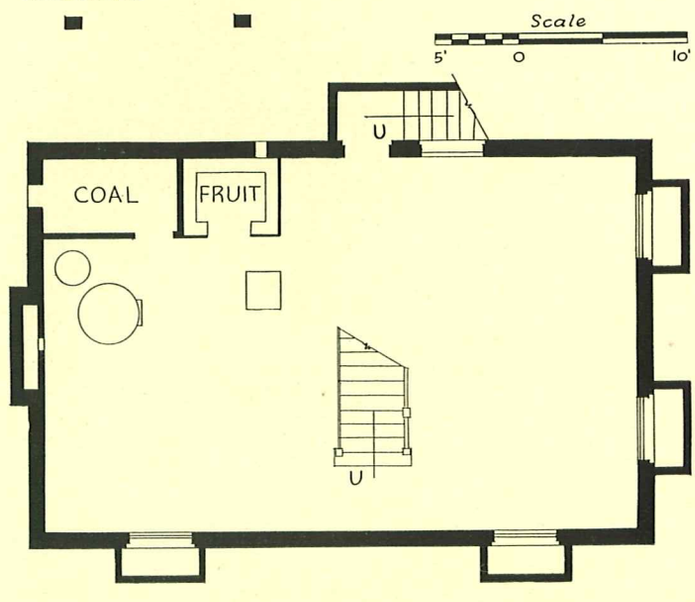
T. L. Johnson and Dale R. Johnson are the architects. The interesting brick cornice and window heads illustrate some of the many possibilities for designing architectural details in brick. These might very easily be combined with structural clay tile for exterior wall facings. For details, see the sections on the reverse of this sheet. The volume totals approximately 23,900 cu. ft.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
1427 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

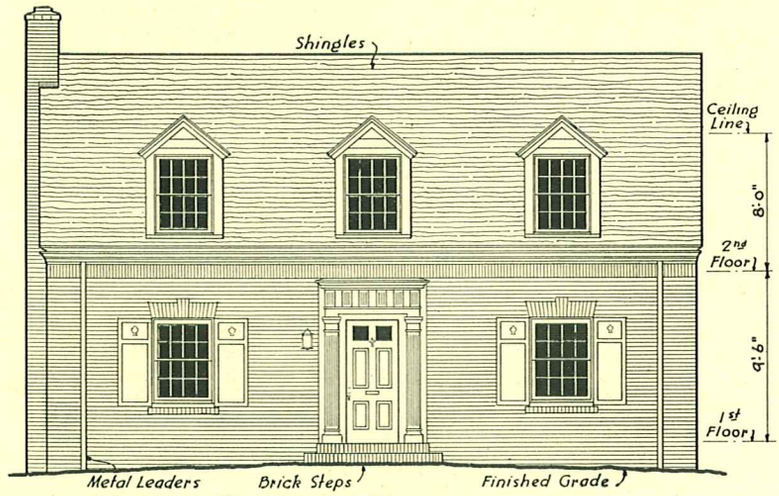
FIRST FLOOR



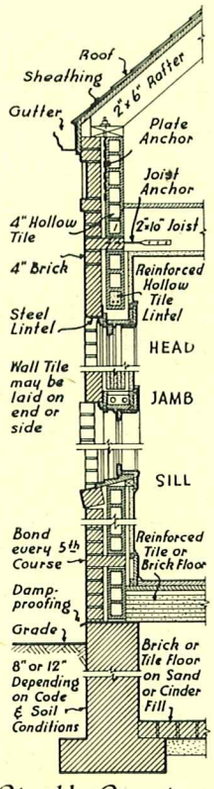
BASEMENT



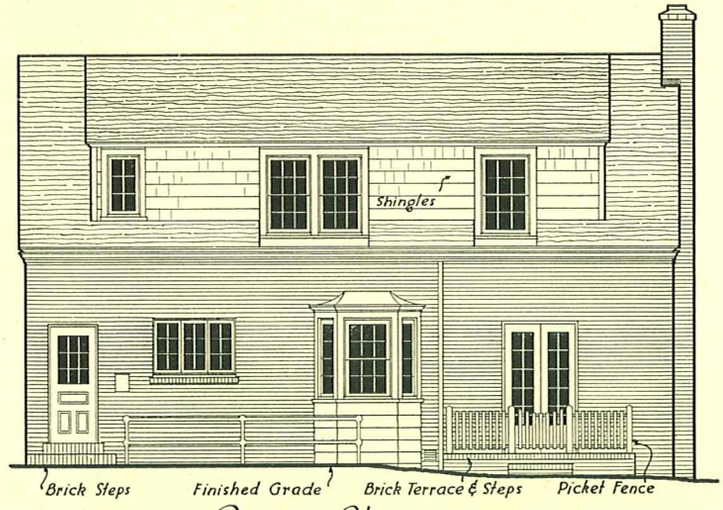
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
1427 EYE STREET, N. W. — WASHINGTON, D. C.



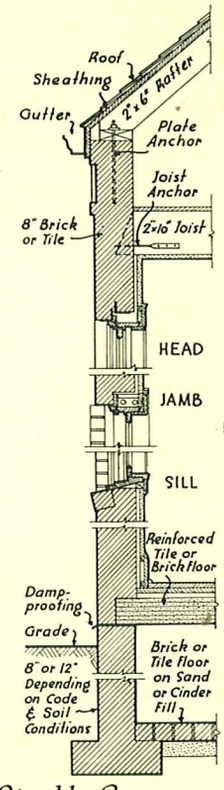
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

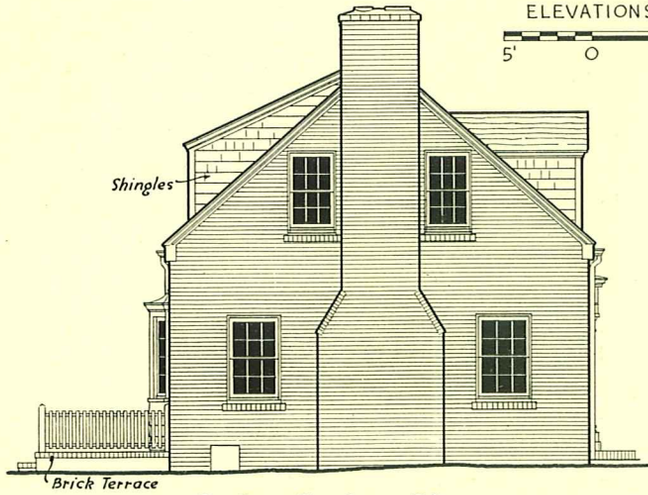


Wall Section

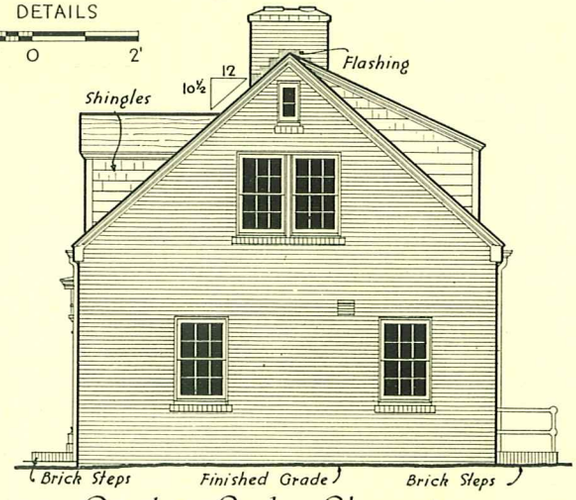
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS 5' 0 5'

DETAILS 12" 0 2'



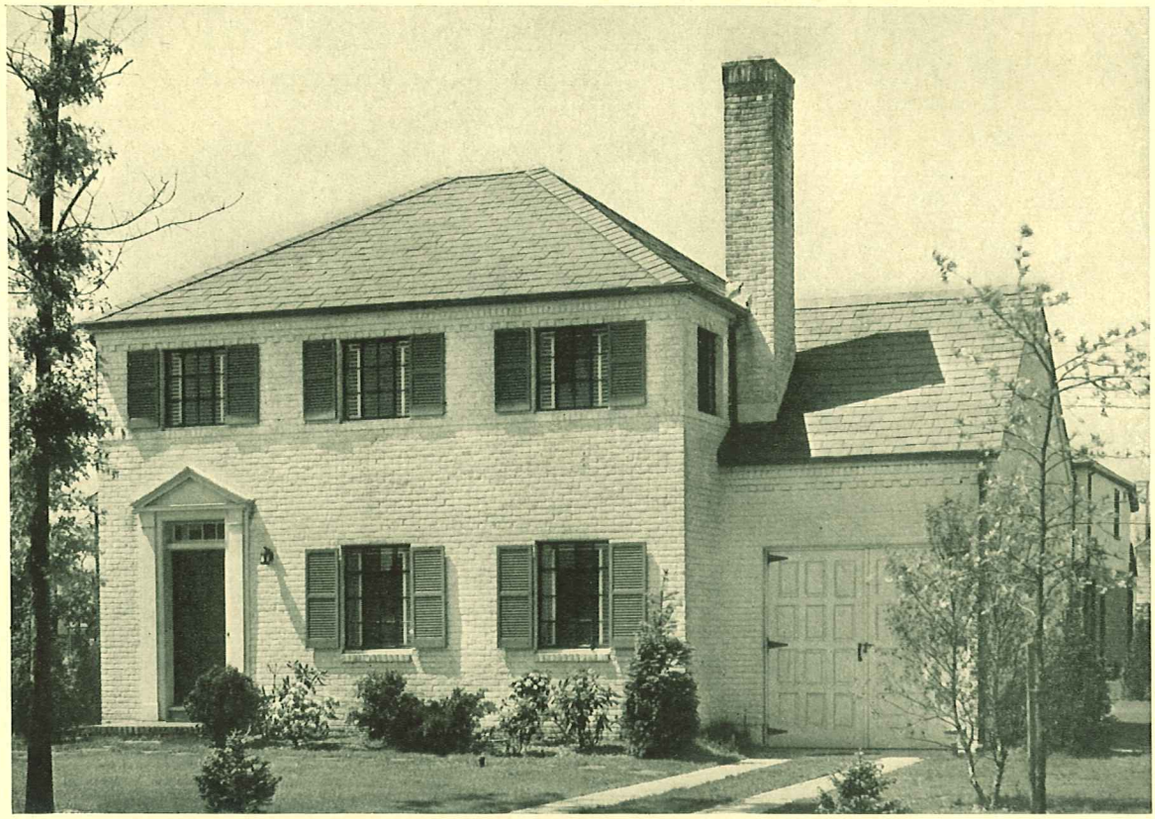
Left Side Elevation



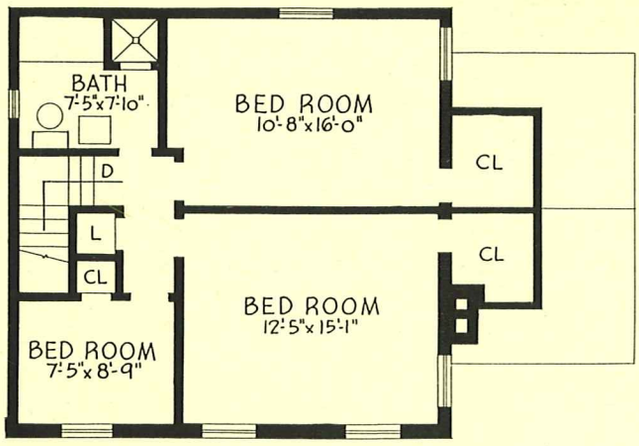
Right Side Elevation

A-3-G

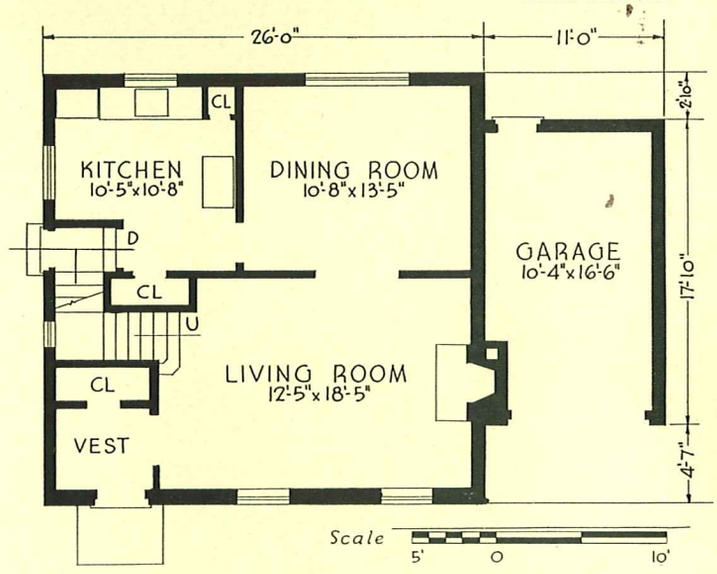
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



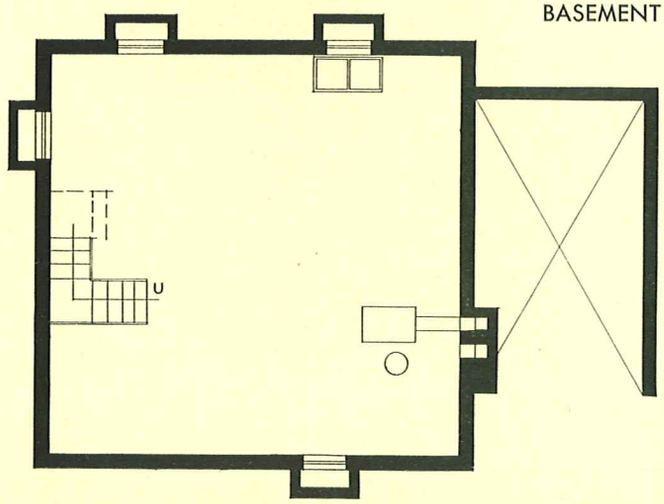
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



Hall space—ordinarily unuseable for living purposes—is here eliminated as far as is practically possible with the result that in this small house, rooms are unusually large. There is an ample closet opening off the entrance vestibule on the first floor. The second floor bath contains both a tub and a shower. Over the attached garage there is space for a future bathroom adjoining the master bedroom. The basement is roomy enough to permit inclusion of a future recreation room.

The house was designed and built by Mott Brothers. Its simple exterior will lend itself admirably to the use of structural clay tile or other forms of brick than the one originally used. The volume totals approximately 22,300 cu. ft.

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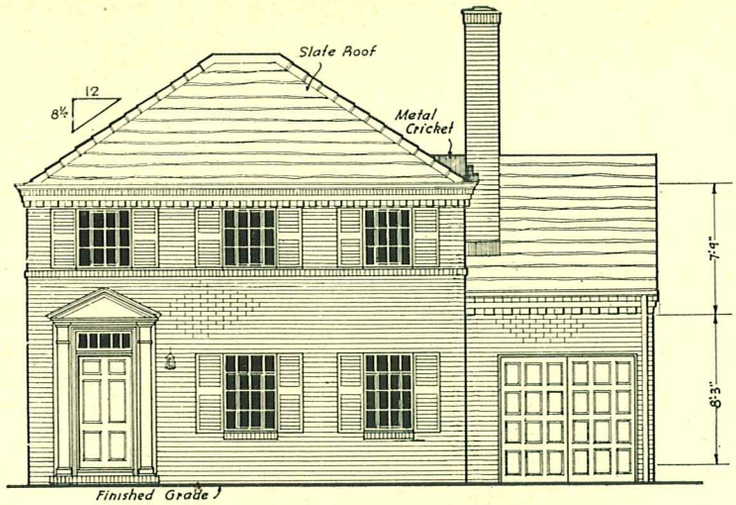
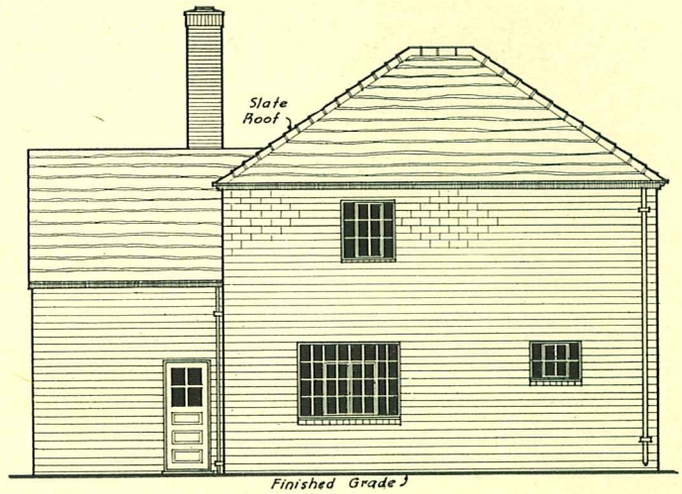


Front Elevation

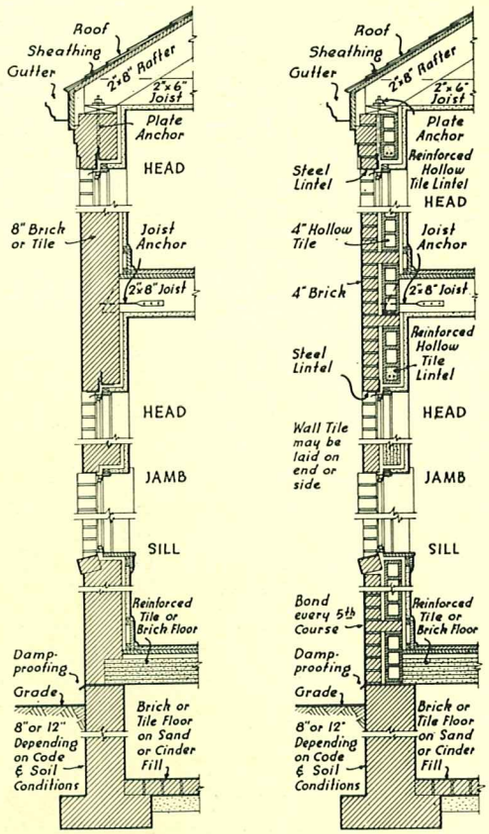


Rear Elevation

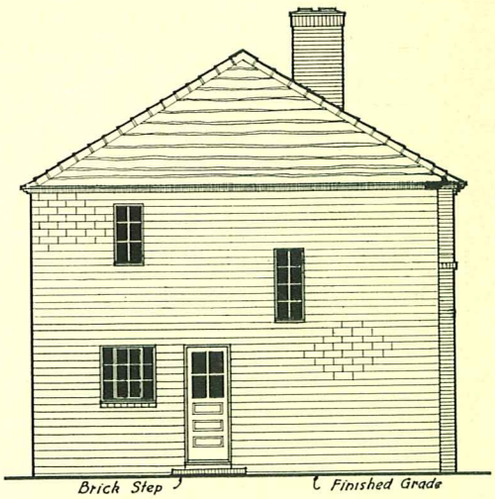
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS 5' 0 5'

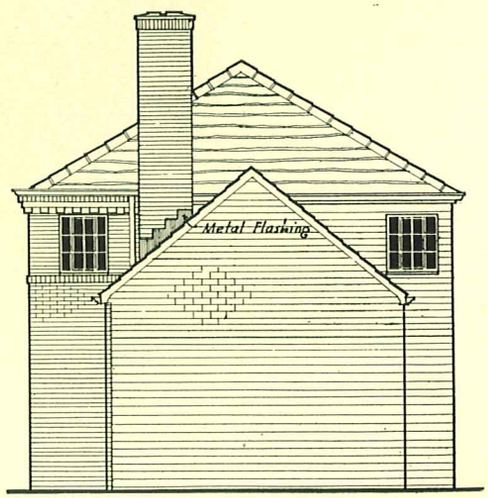
DETAILS 12" 0 2'



Wall Sections



Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation

B-1-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 2 BEDROOMS

The monotony of the usual small house exterior is here relieved by a projecting living room in the front and a two-car garage in the rear. The end of the living room contains bookcases and a window seat. There is a convenient firewood closet beside the fireplace. A telephone niche is incorporated in the wall at the entrance to the living room. Each of the second floor bedrooms has its own bathroom and two closets.

The house was designed and built by Mott Brothers. Materials appropriate for use in the exterior walls and floors include red, buff or light gray brick or other forms of structural clay products. The volume totals approximately 30,400 cu. ft.

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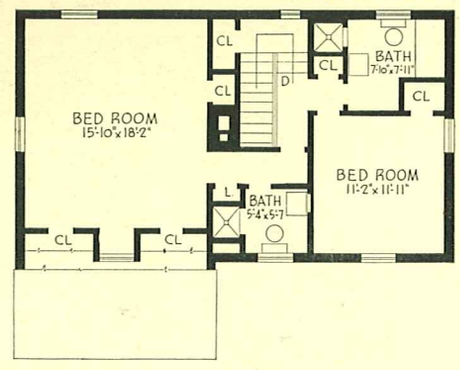
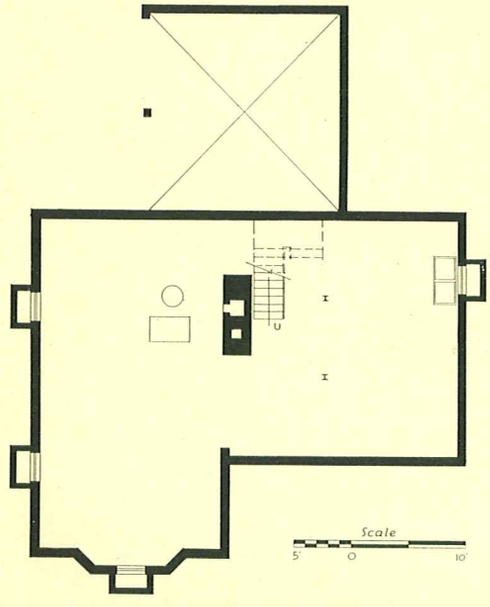
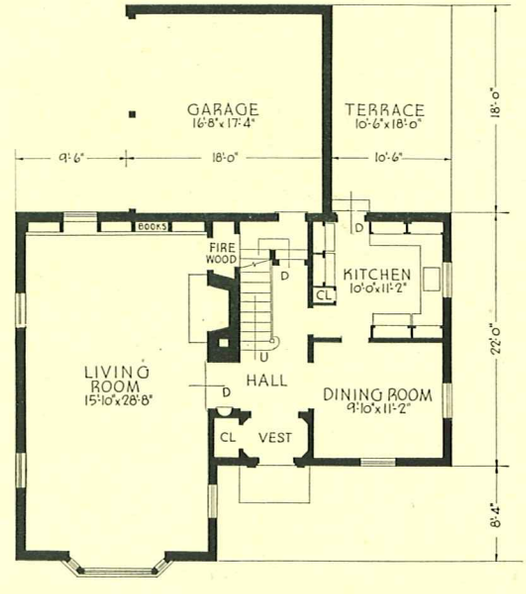
SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



B-1-G | **STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.**
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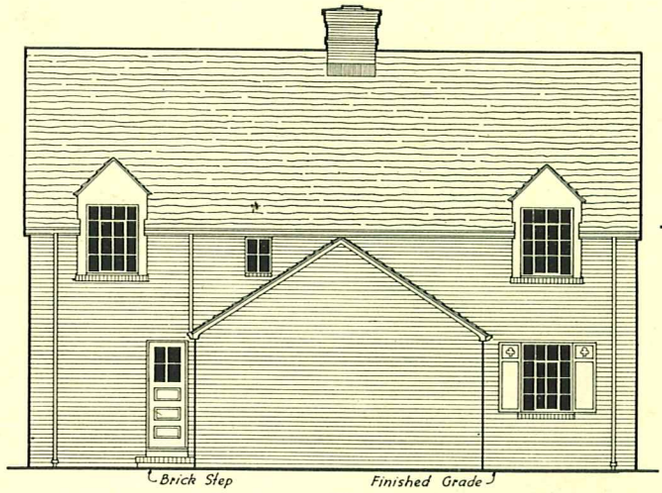
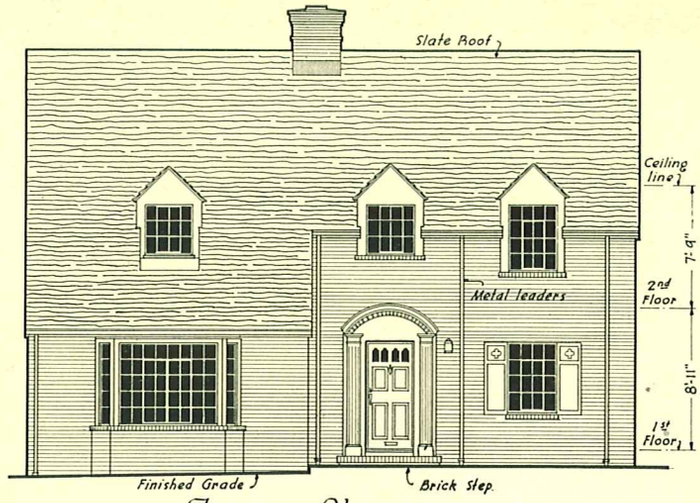


Rear Elevation

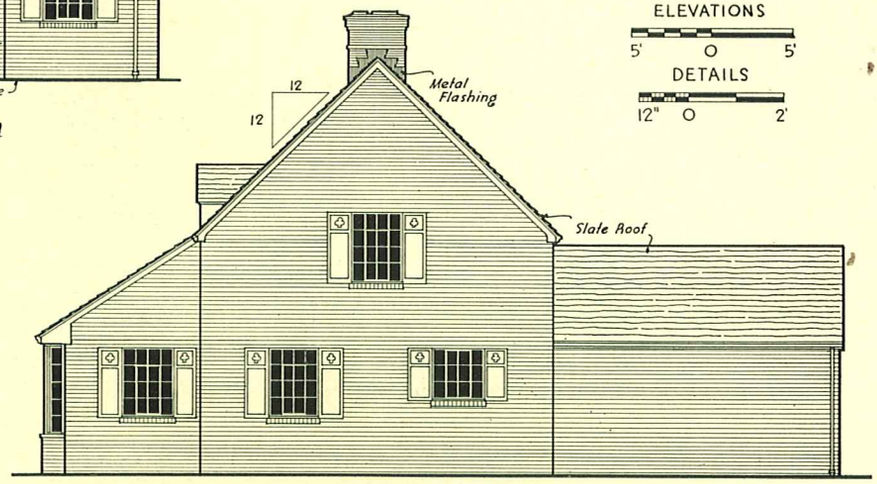


Front Elevation

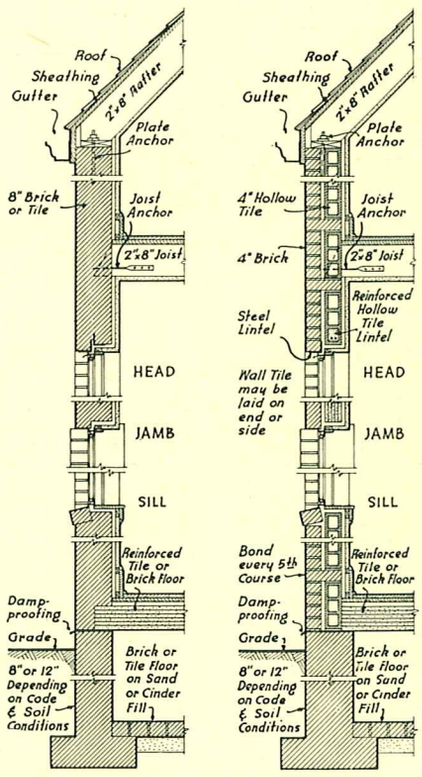
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

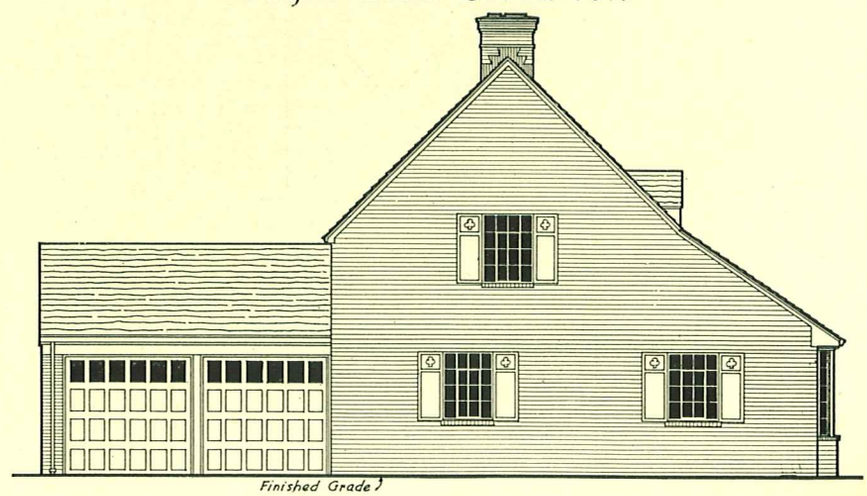
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



Right Side Elevation



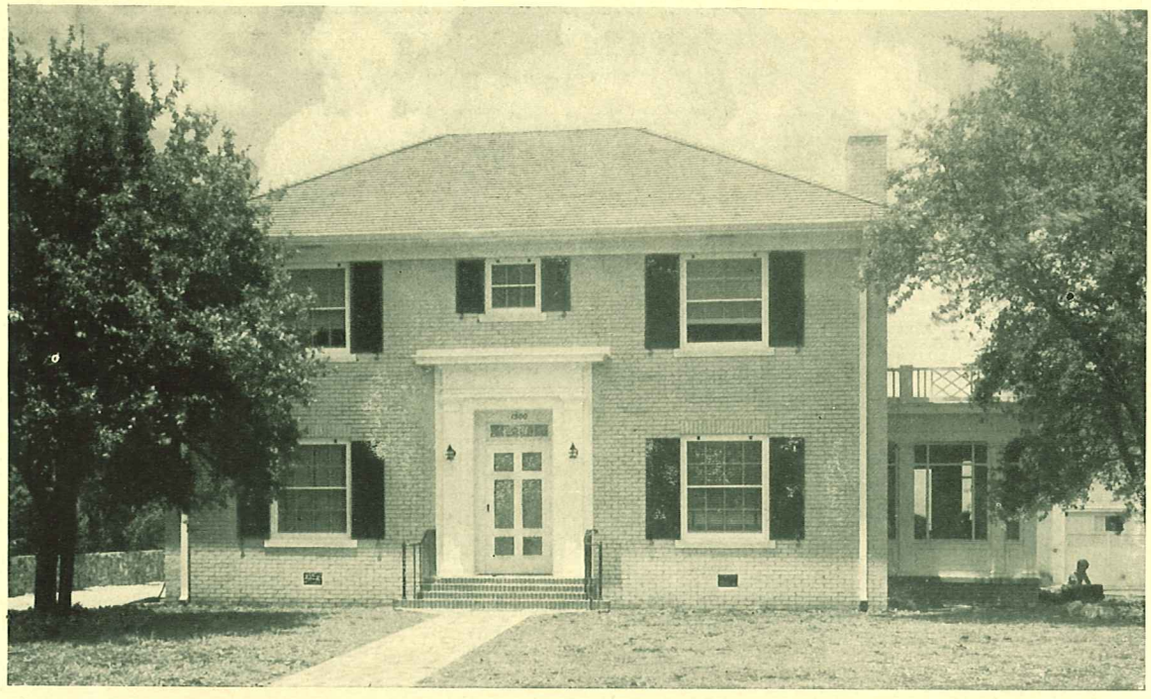
Wall Sections



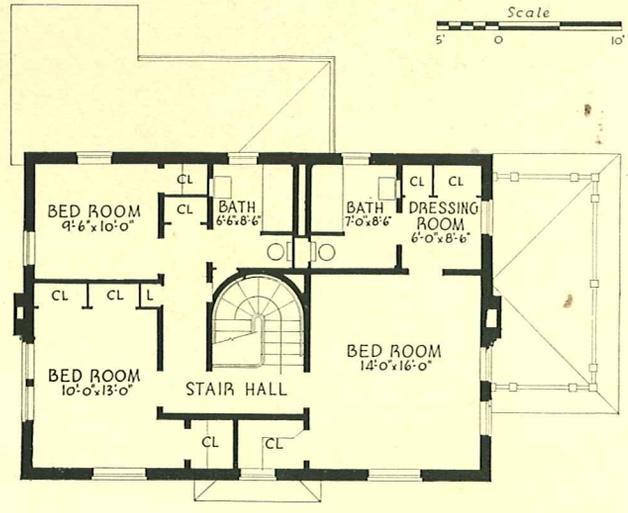
Left Side Elevation

C-1

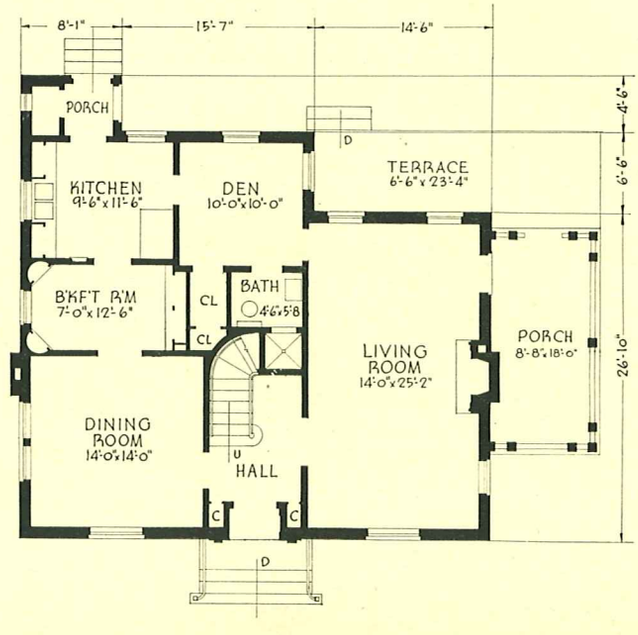
TWO STORY; NO BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



This two-story house with a central hall has on the first floor a living room, dining room, kitchen, large breakfast room and a den large enough to be used as an additional bedroom. The house was originally built with a complete bath opening from the den. This detail, of course, can be easily modified. If a lavatory rather than a bathroom is desired, the space now used for a shower can be converted into an additional hall closet. While no basement was originally included, it would be a simple matter to provide access to one through part of the space now used as closets and breakfast room. On the second floor the master bedroom has a private bath and a small dressing room. The other two bedrooms have ample closet space and use a common bath.

The architect is C. H. Page. Materials suitable for constructing the exterior walls and the floors include various forms of structural clay products, as indicated in the alternate sections on the reverse of this sheet. The volume totals approximately 29,800 cu. ft.

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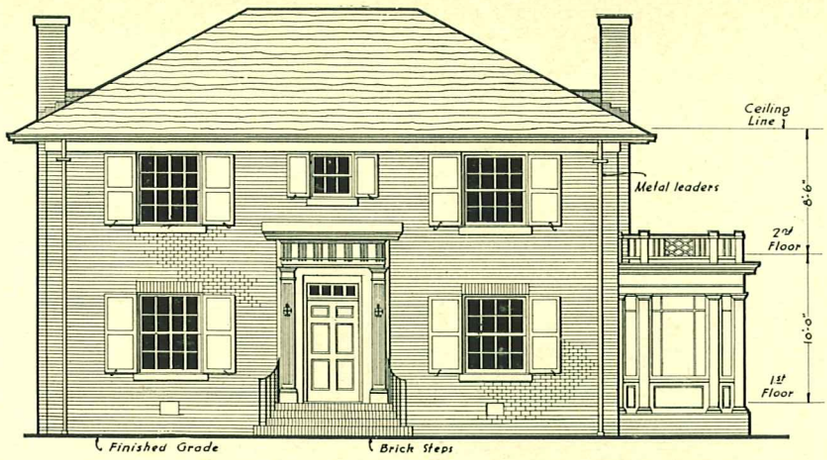
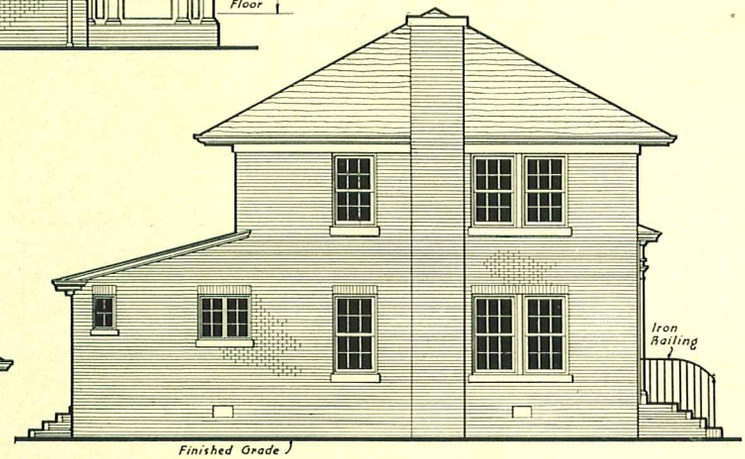


Front Elevation

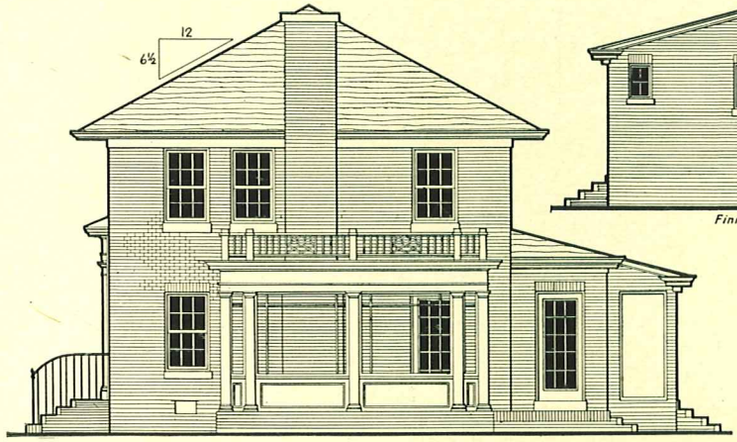
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

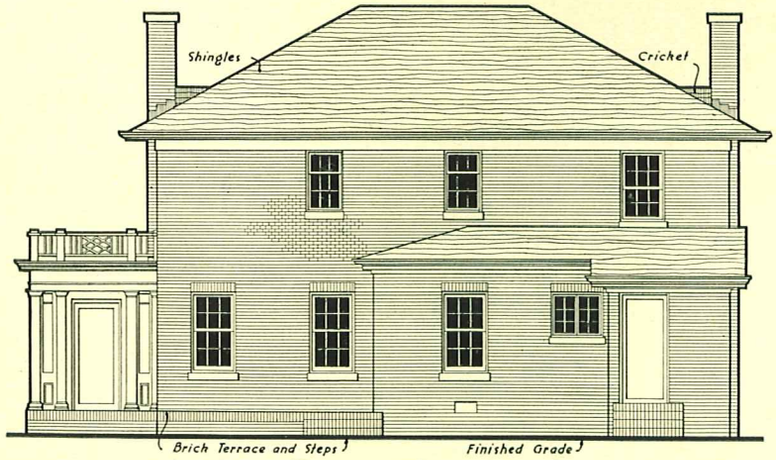
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



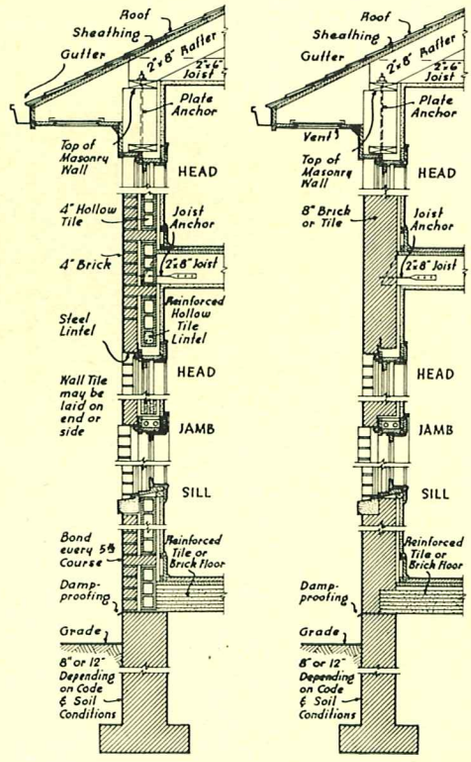
Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation



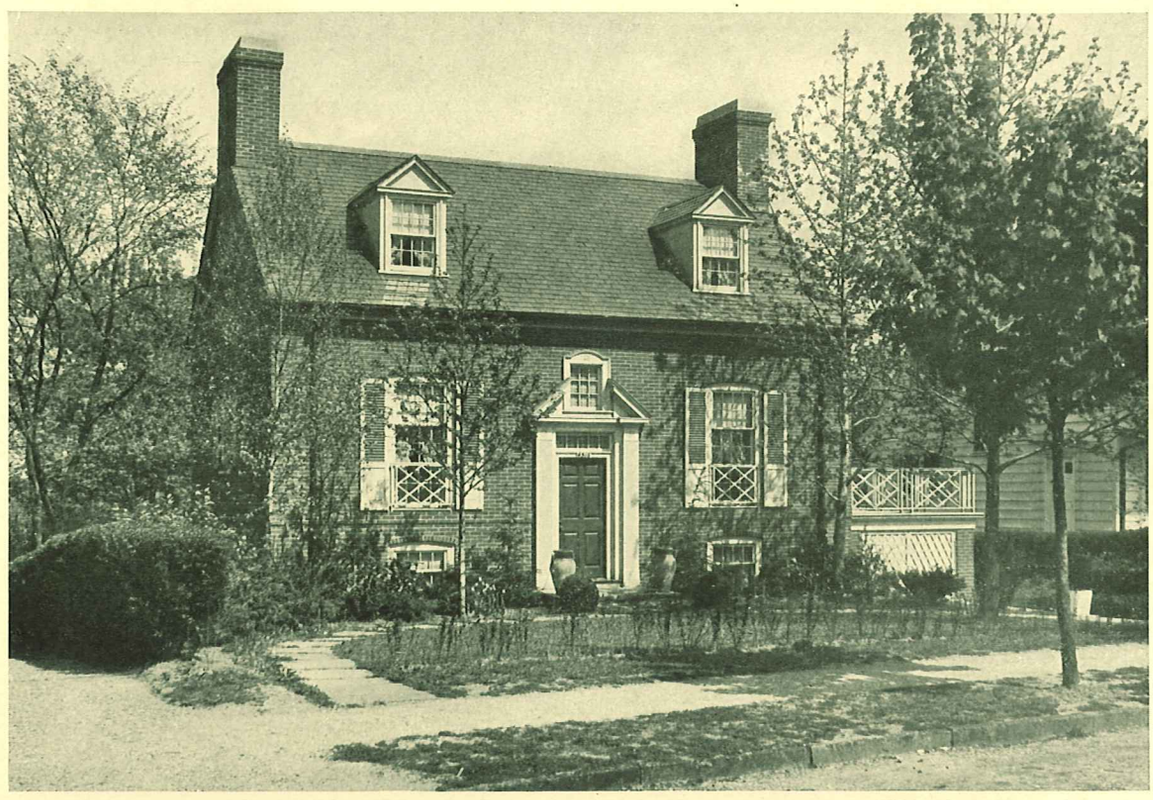
Rear Elevation



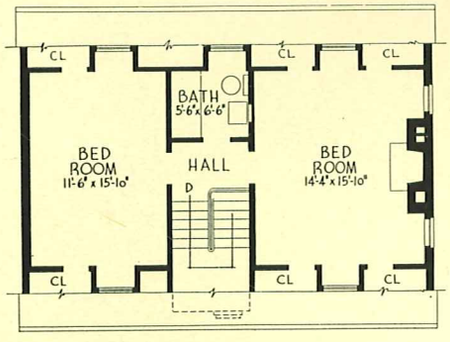
Wall Sections

D-4-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



SECOND FLOOR



If you own a sloping lot, do not think it will be expensive to build a modern and convenient home. Here is an example in which all three floors are used for living quarters. The basement dining room and porch open directly upon the garden at the rear and below street level. Up half a story is the living room. From the first floor hall the master bedroom opens with its bath, closets and dressing room. On the second floor are two more bedrooms and a bath.

The architect is O. L. Gowman. Any type of burned clay masonry which is sufficiently formal in character may be used on the exterior. Walls, of course, and particularly the foundation walls should preferably be of solid clay masonry. The total volume is approximately 26,200 cu. ft.

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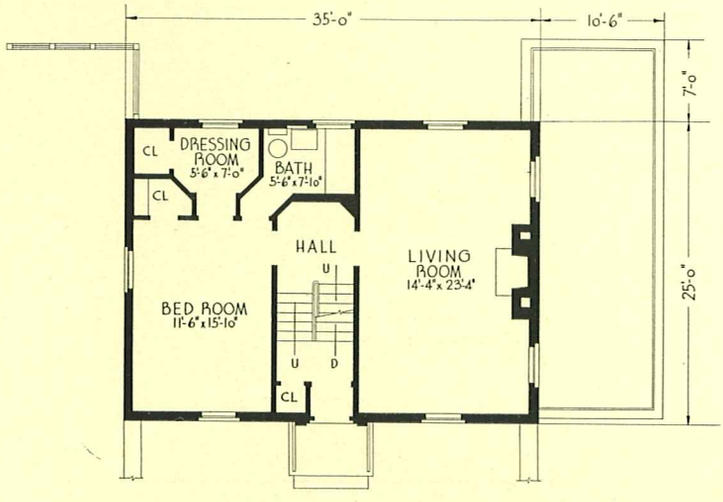
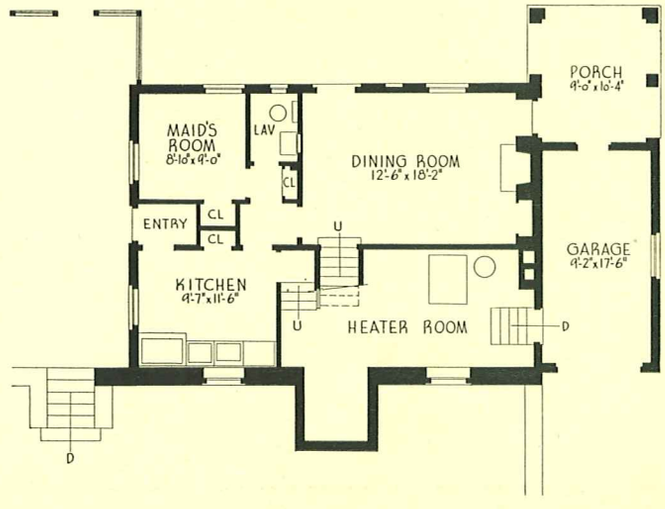
Scale
5' 0 10'

FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



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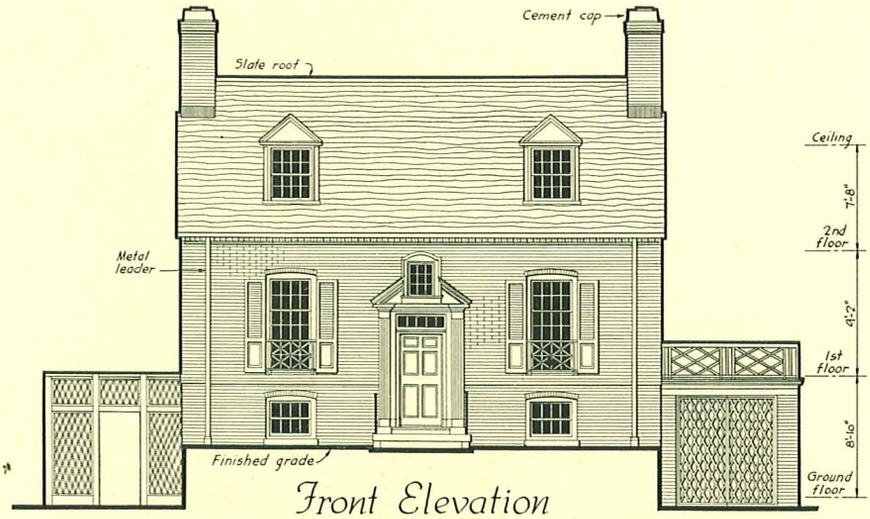
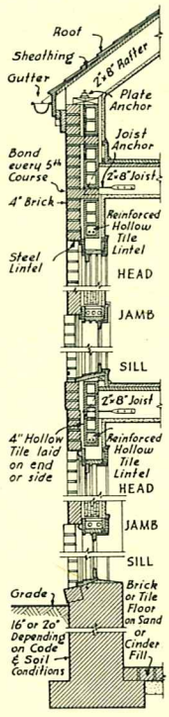
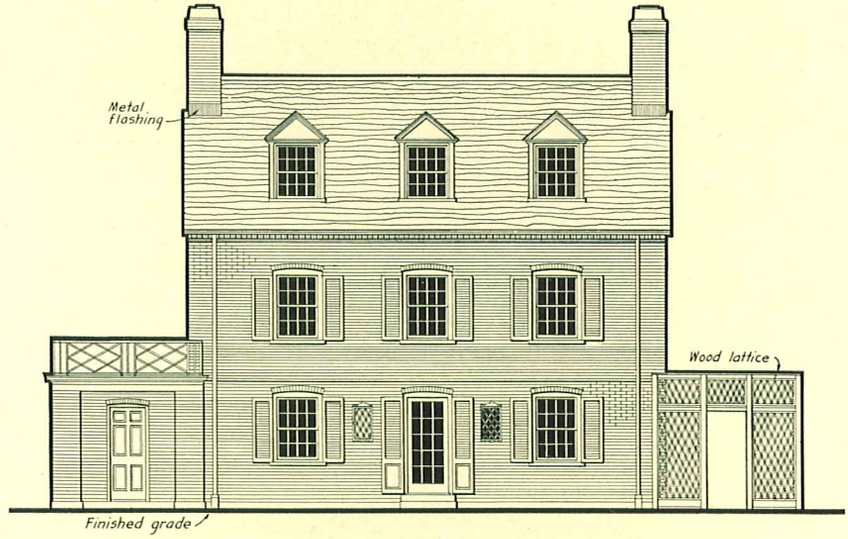


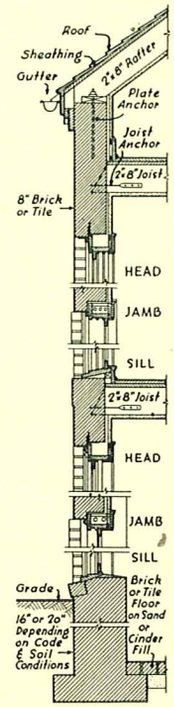
Front Elevation



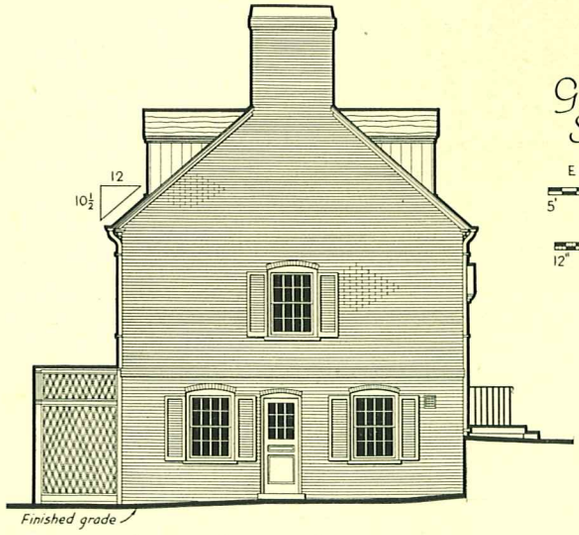
Wall Section



Rear Elevation



Wall Section

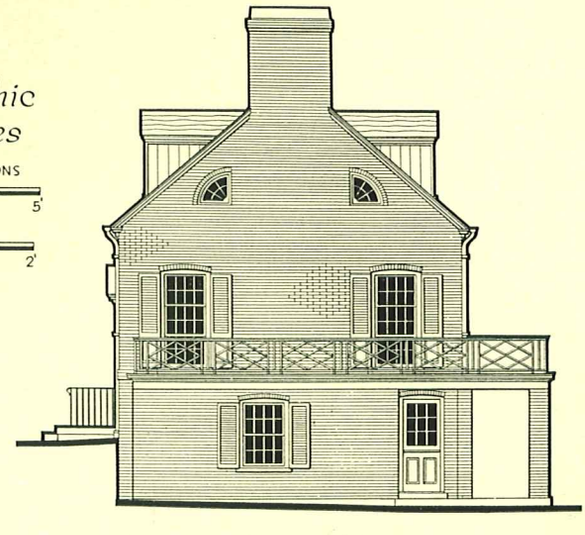


Left Side Elevation

Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

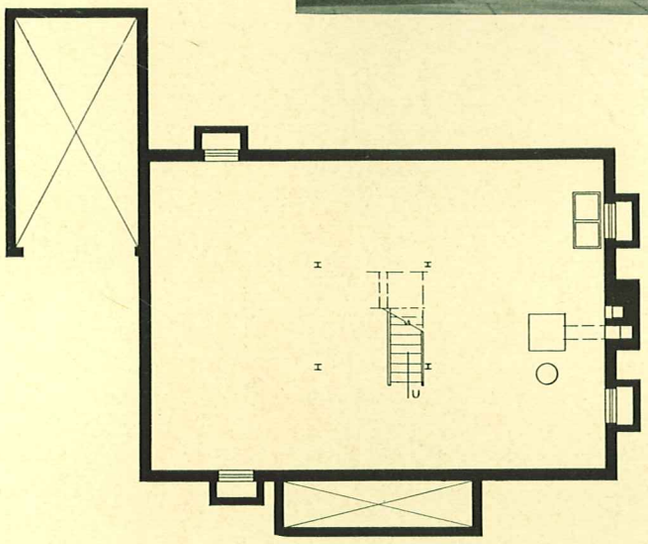
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



Right Side Elevation

D-1-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



Here is a straightforward house with all the virtues of a simple convenient plan as well as a gracious exterior. The central hall gives access to all rooms on the first and second floor. Two coat closets, a powder room and lavatory, and a kitchen planned for efficiency are first floor features worthy of notice. The second floor bath contains both a tub and a shower. Wall space in all rooms has been planned to permit a great variety of furniture placements —enough to suit every housewife.

Mott Brothers designed and built the house. Alternate types of wall and floor construction are shown in the details on the reverse of this sheet. The volume totals approximately 26,800 cu. ft.

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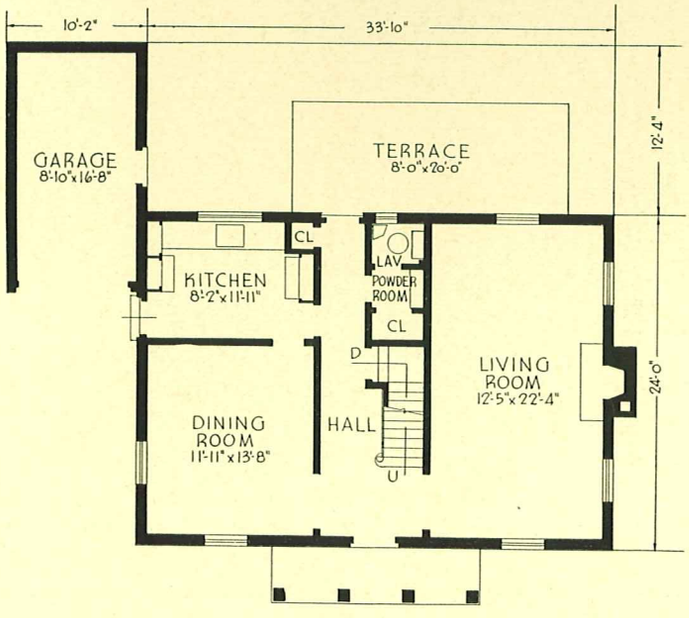
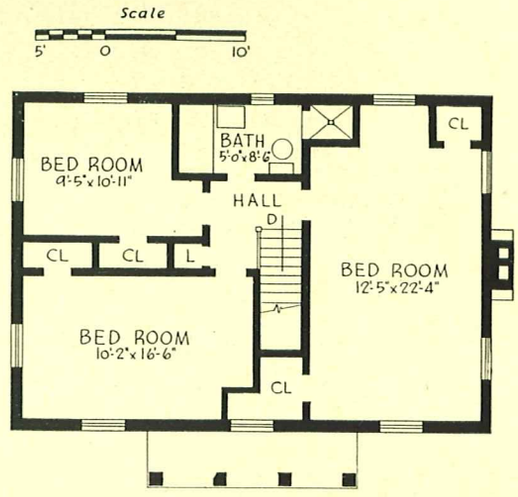


Left above, BASEMENT; lower left, FIRST FLOOR
Below, SECOND FLOOR



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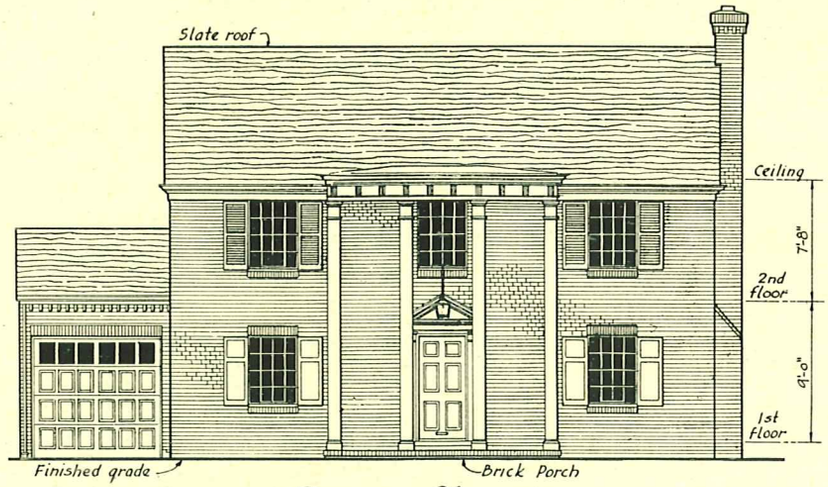
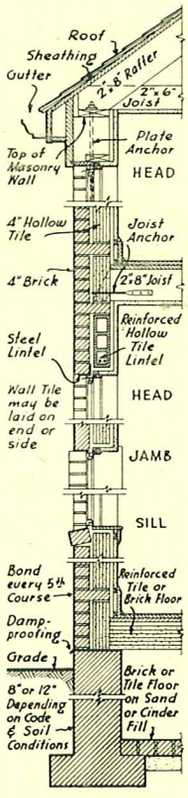
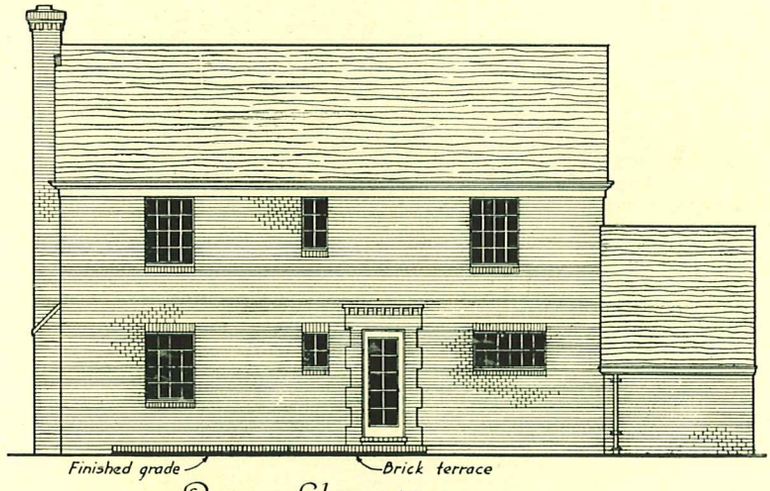


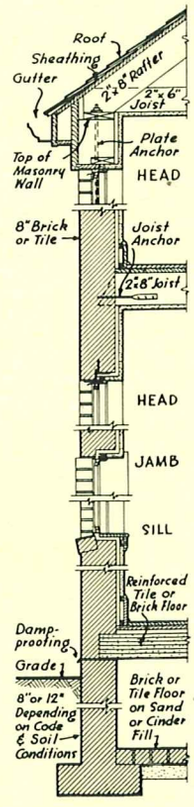
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

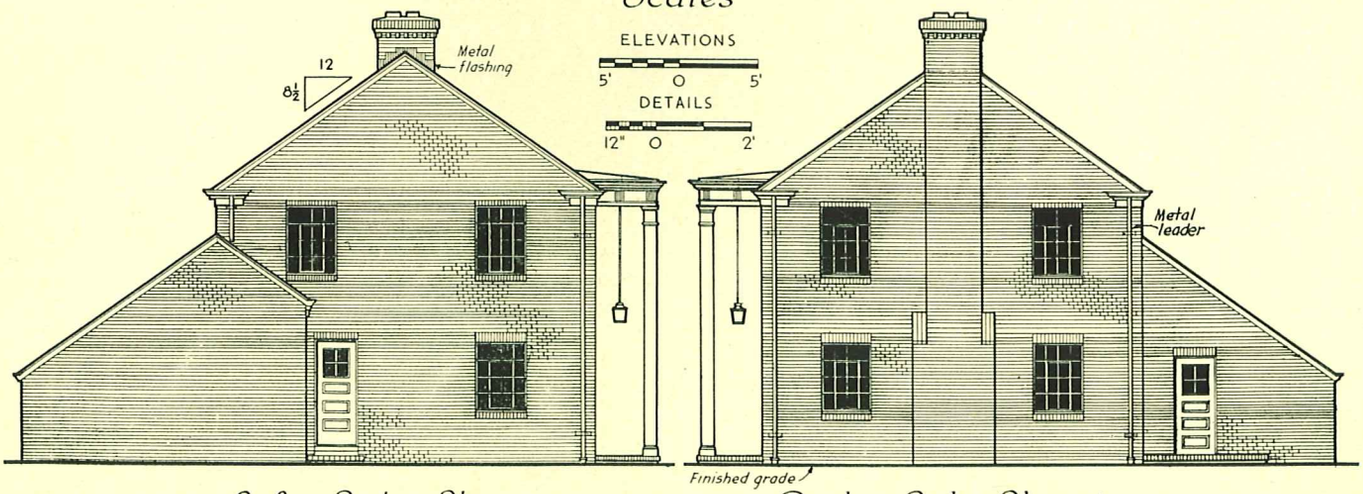


Wall Section

Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12" 0 2'

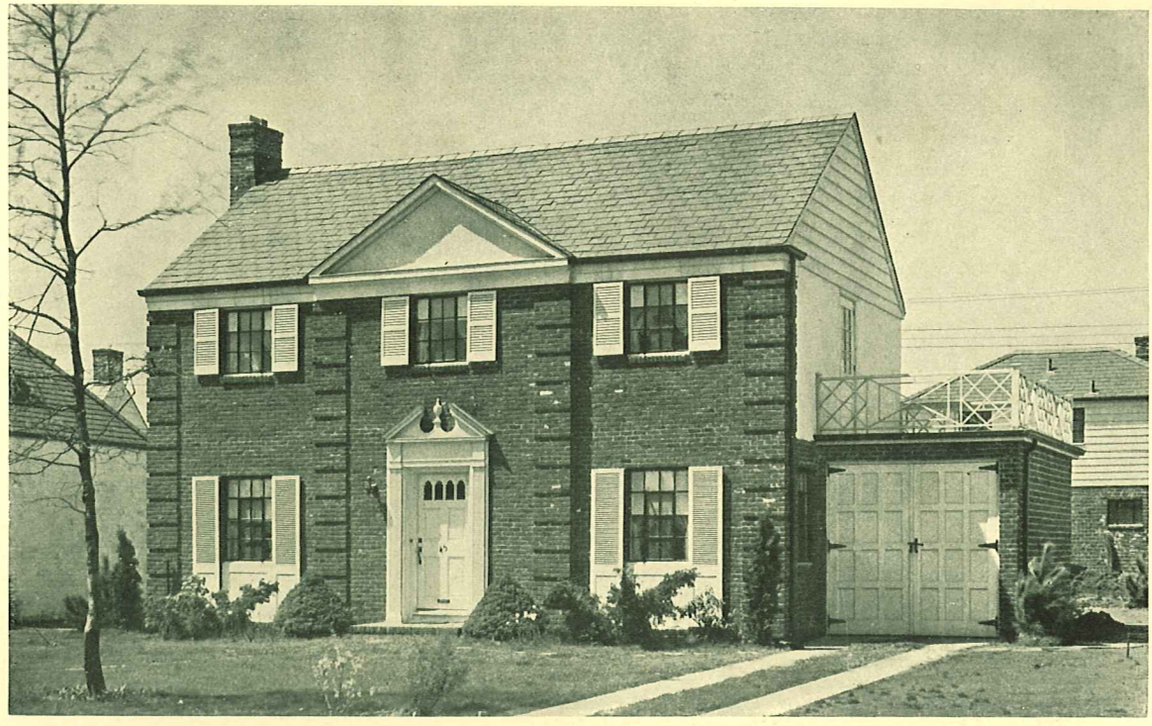


Left Side Elevation

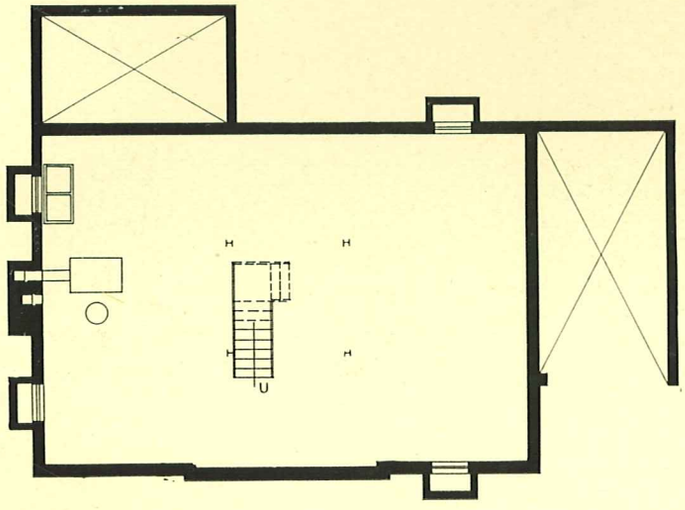
Right Side Elevation

D-2-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



BASEMENT



The "center hall" plan of this house provides a lavatory, coat closet and powder room on the first floor. On the second floor, the hall is very short and gives access to three bedrooms and a bath containing a shower as well as a tub and a linen closet. All bedrooms have ample closet space as well as sufficient wall space for twin or double beds.

The house was designed and built by Mott Brothers. Various types of structural clay products, as indicated by the sections on the reverse of this sheet, may be used in constructing the walls and floors. The volume totals approximately 26,700 cu. ft.

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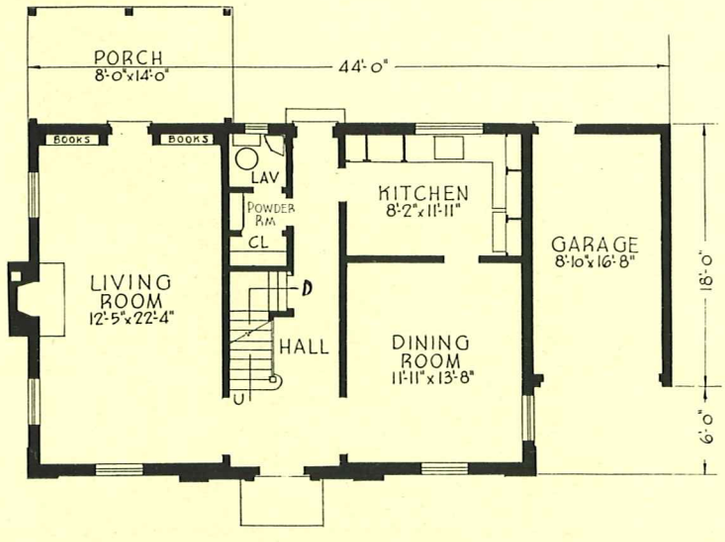
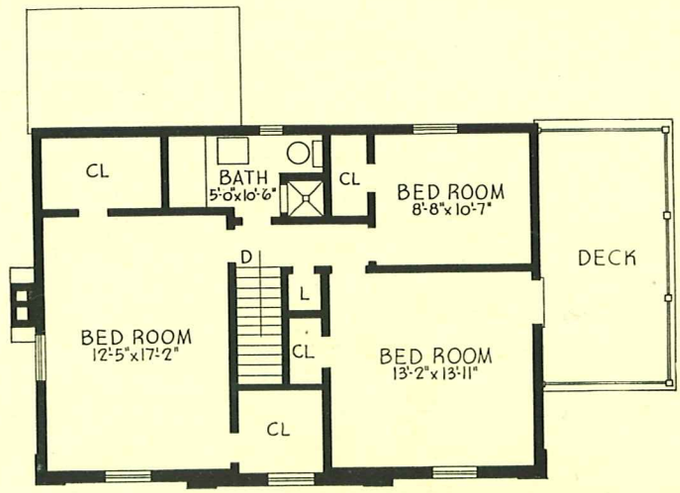
Scale
5' 0 10'

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



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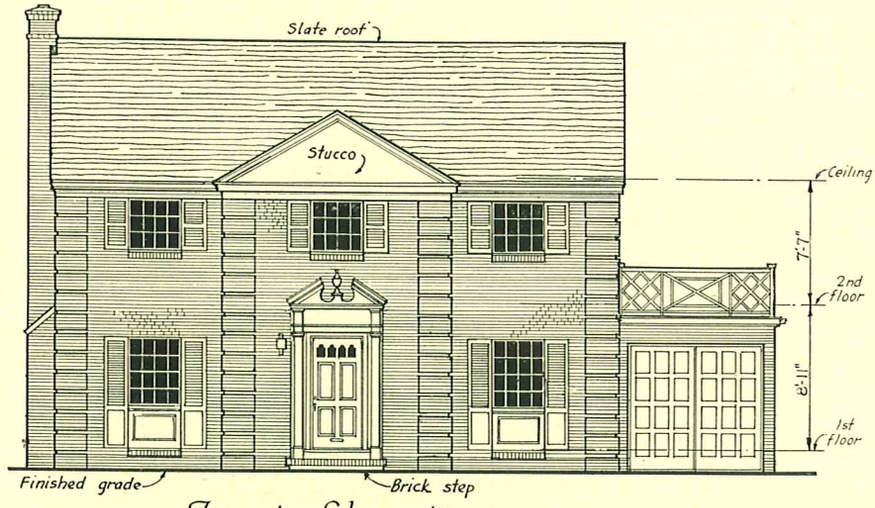
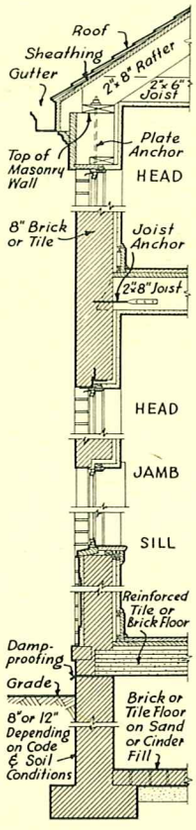
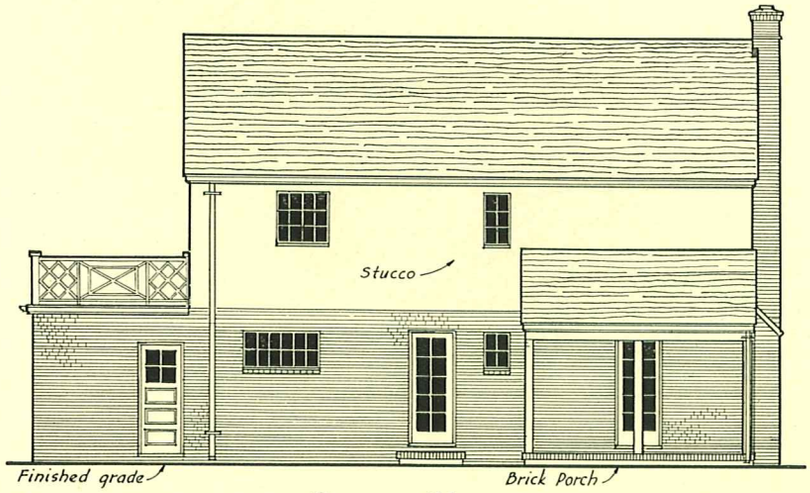


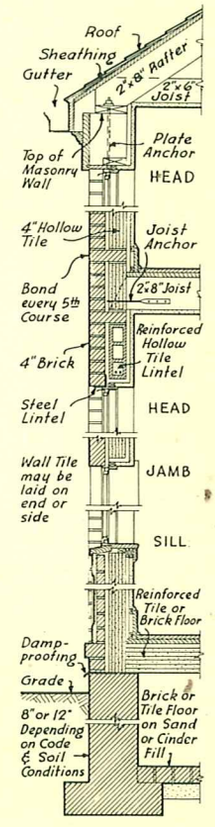
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

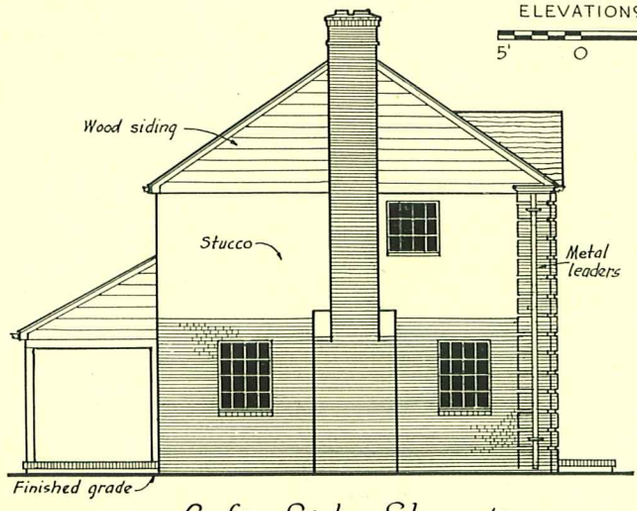


Wall Section

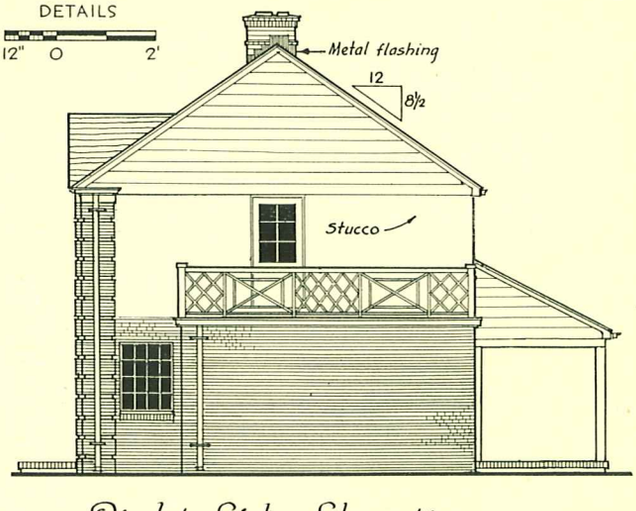
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS 5' 0 5'

DETAILS 12" 0 2'



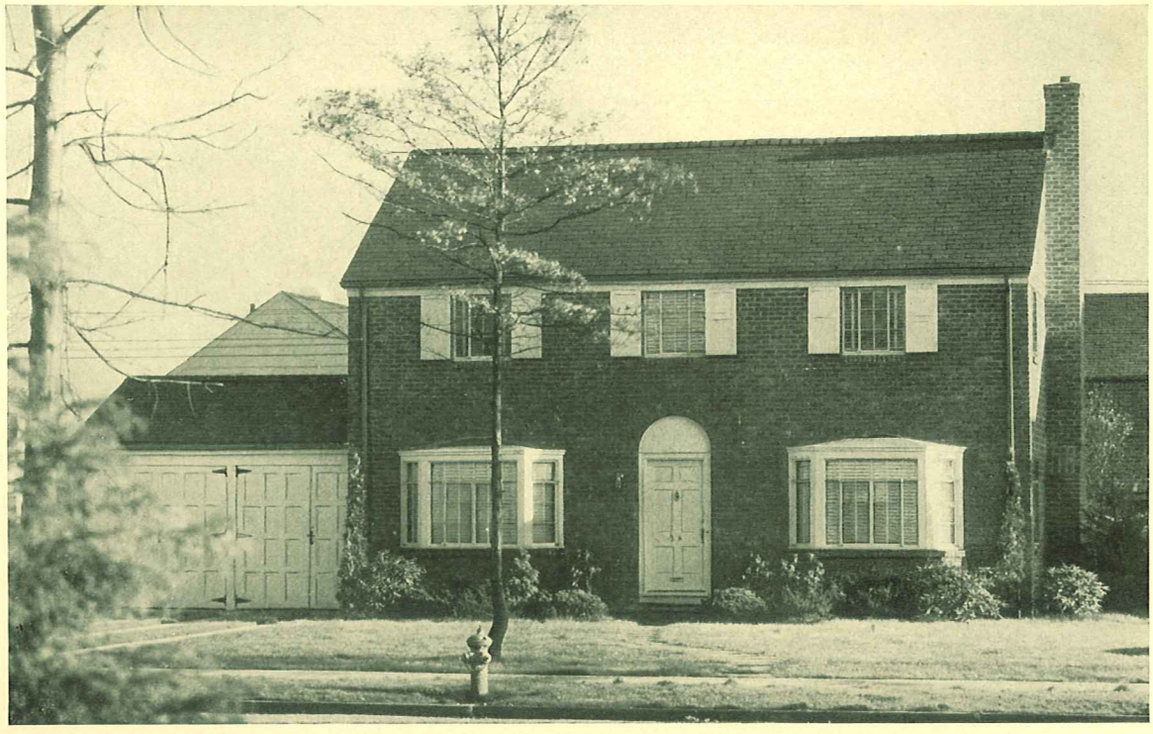
Left Side Elevation



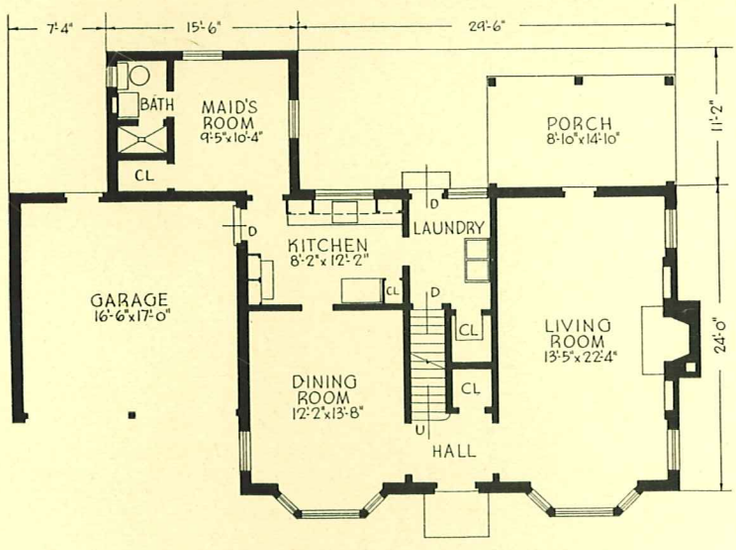
Right Side Elevation

D-3-G

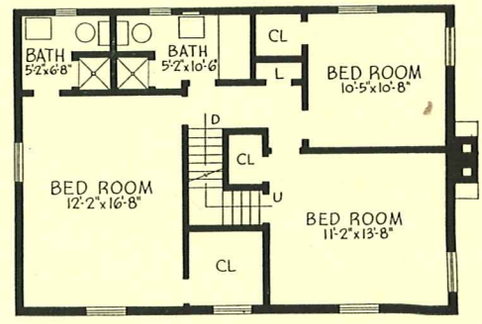
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



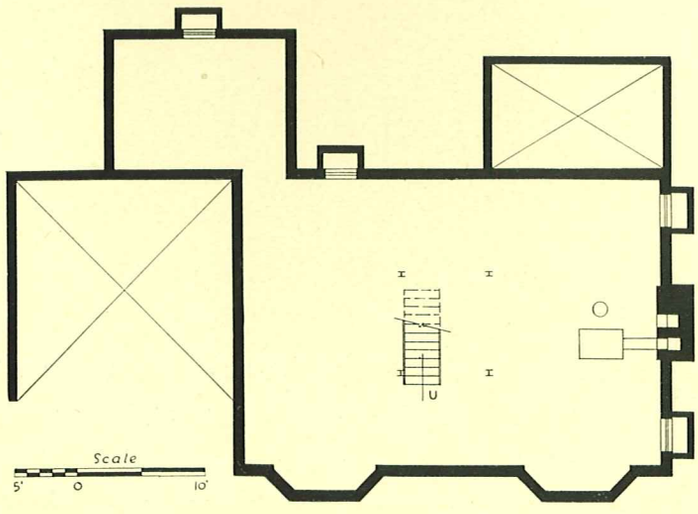
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



In this first floor plan are contained a maid's room and bath, the laundry and a two-car garage in addition to the kitchen, living room and dining room. On the second floor, the master bedroom has a large dressing closet and a private bath. The other two bedrooms are served by a bath with a tub and a shower. Each bedroom has a large closet. The central stairs are so planned that hall space is reduced to a minimum.

The house was designed and built by Mott Brothers. Various types of structural clay products, as indicated on the reverse of this sheet, are suitable for exterior walls and floors. The volume totals approximately 28,500 cu. ft.

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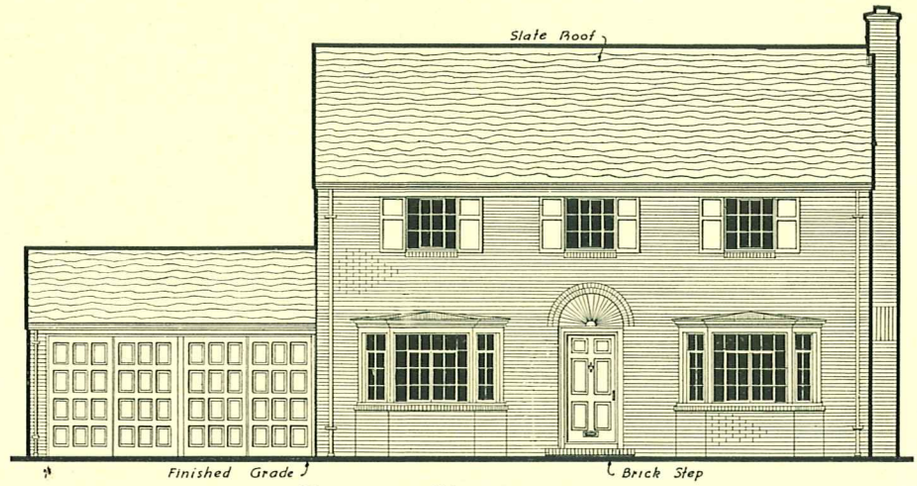
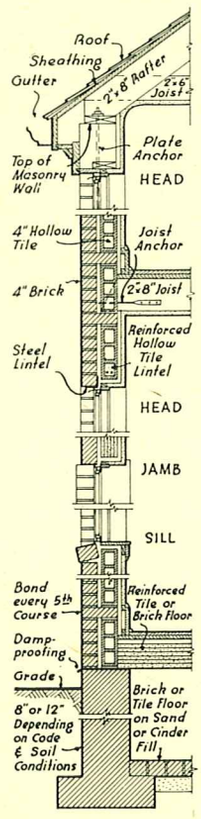
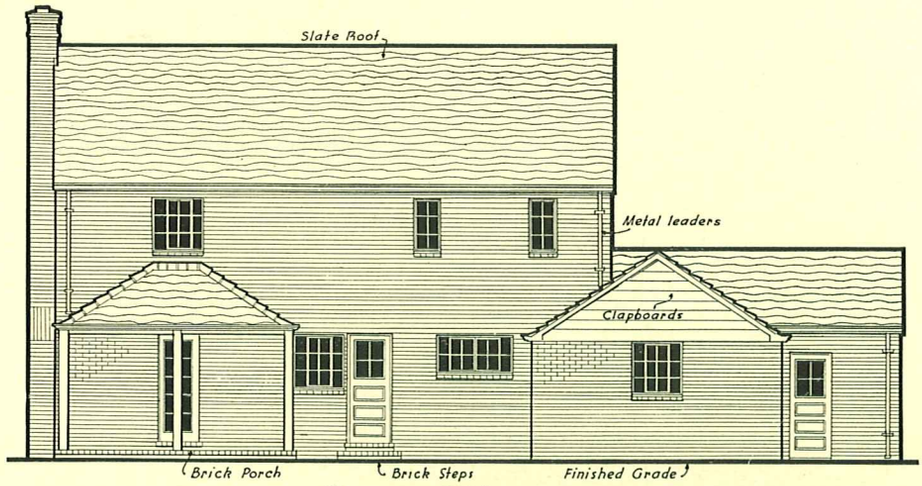


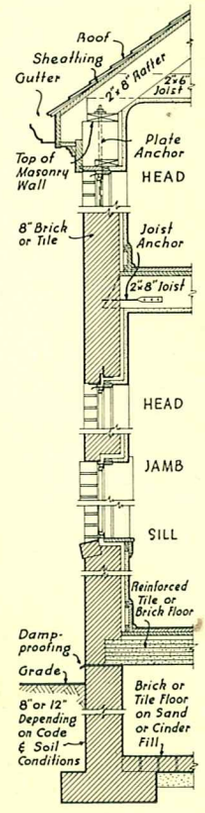
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

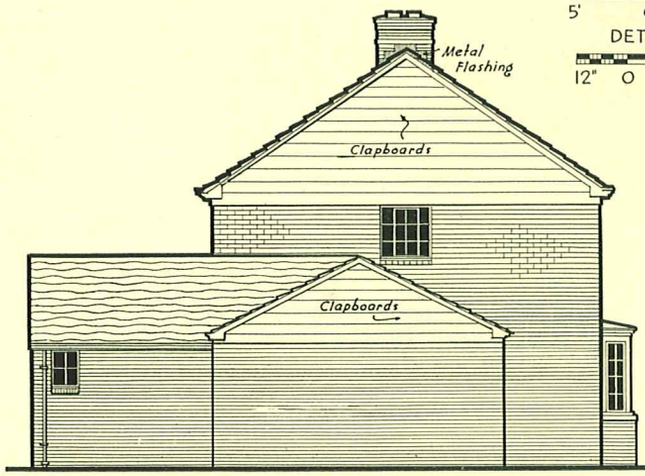


Wall Section

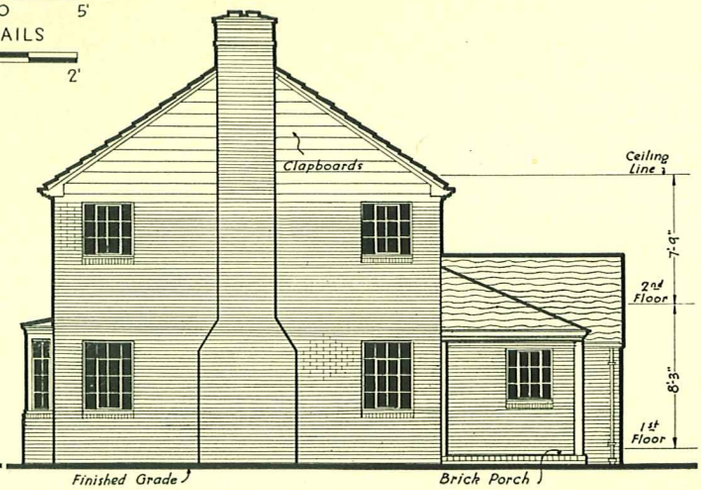
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12" 0 2'



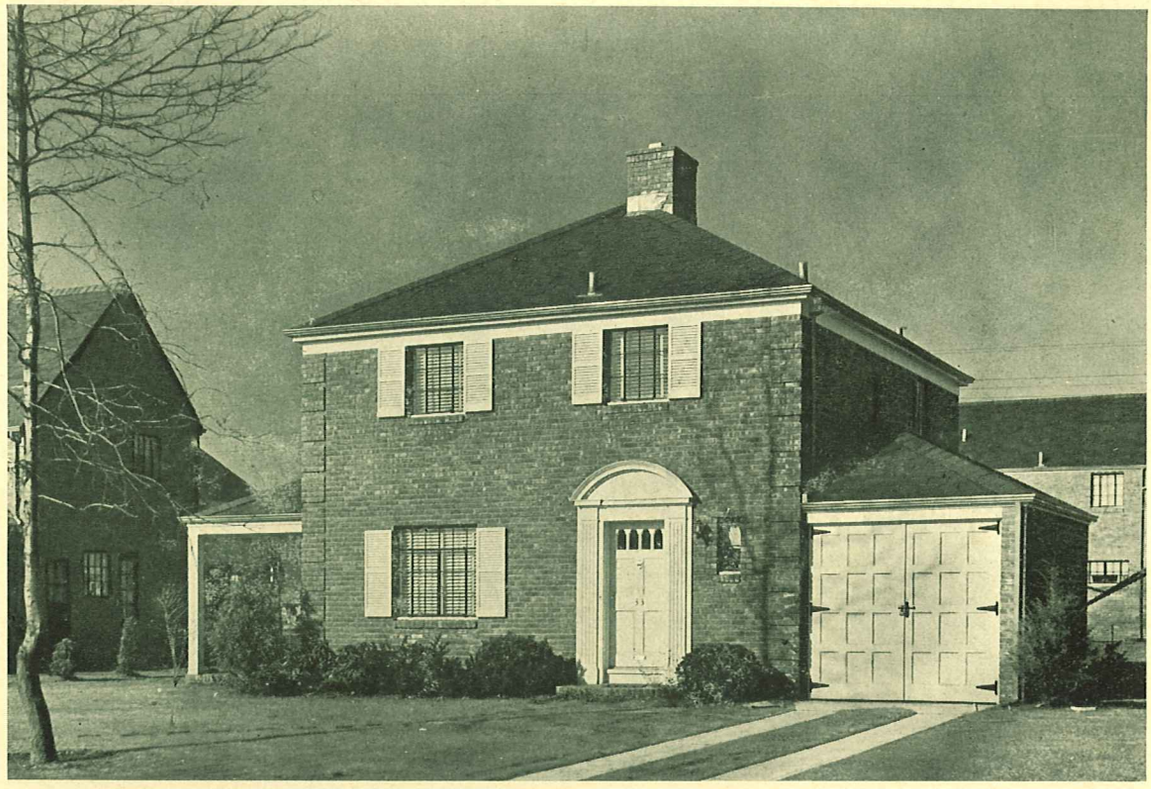
Left Side Elevation



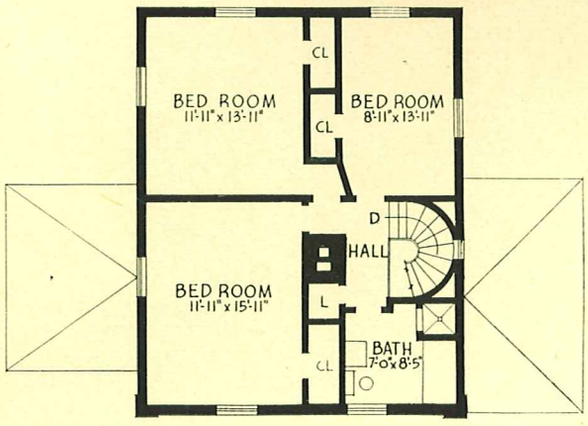
Right Side Elevation

D-7-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BED ROOMS



SECOND FLOOR



Here is a house very nearly square in plan—the most economical shape to build. The porch and garage together with the well designed exterior relieve its severity. The octagonal entrance hall, semi-circular stair, telephone niche in the lower hall, first floor lavatory and powder room ae delightful details. A modern kitchen in which a busy housewife may so plan her work that cooking does not occupy every minute is nearly the ultimate in efficiency.

The designers and builders are Mott Brothers. Various types of structural clay products, as indicated by the sections on the reverse of this sheet, may be used in constructing the walls and floors. The volume totals approximately 24,000 cu. ft.

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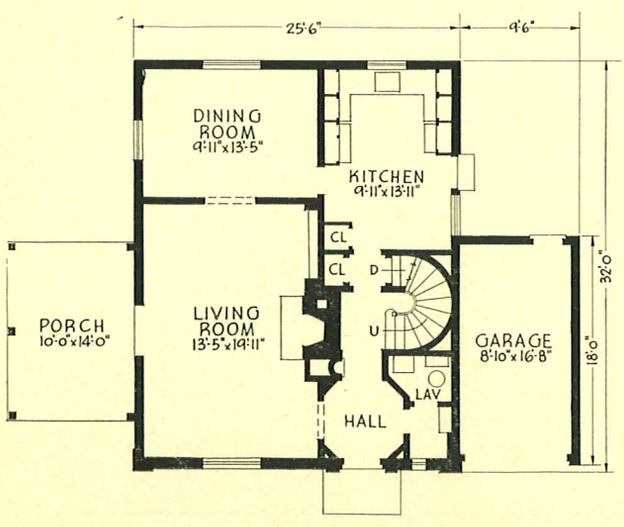
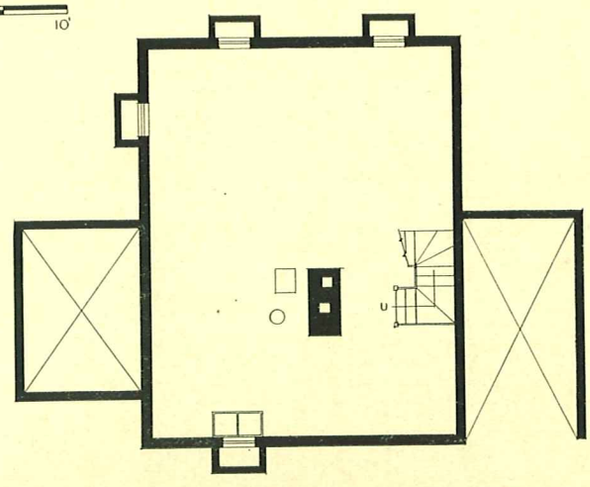
FIRST FLOOR



SCALE

BASEMENT



STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
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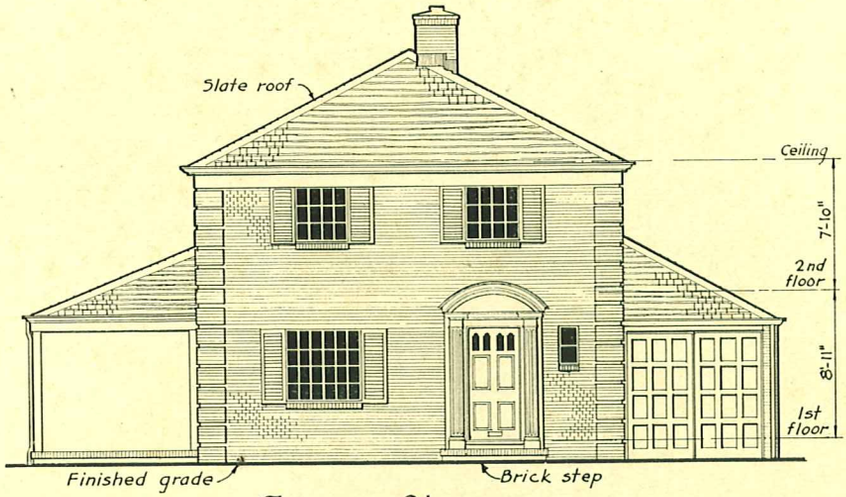


Front Elevation

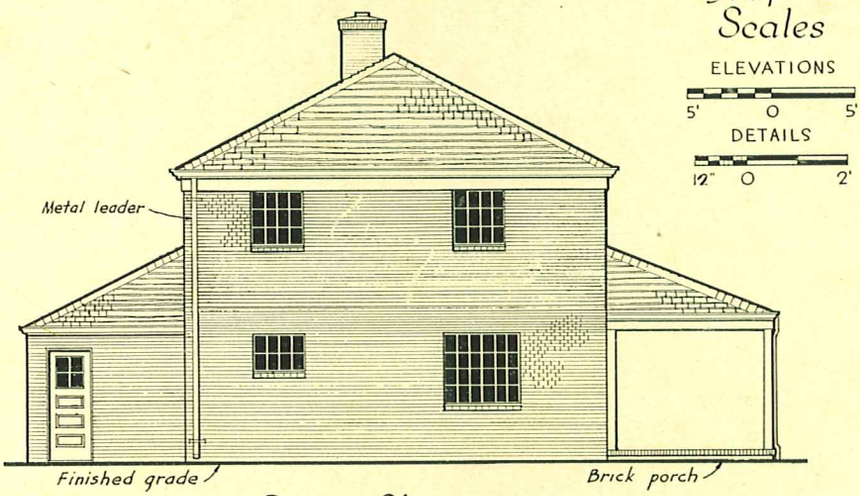
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS

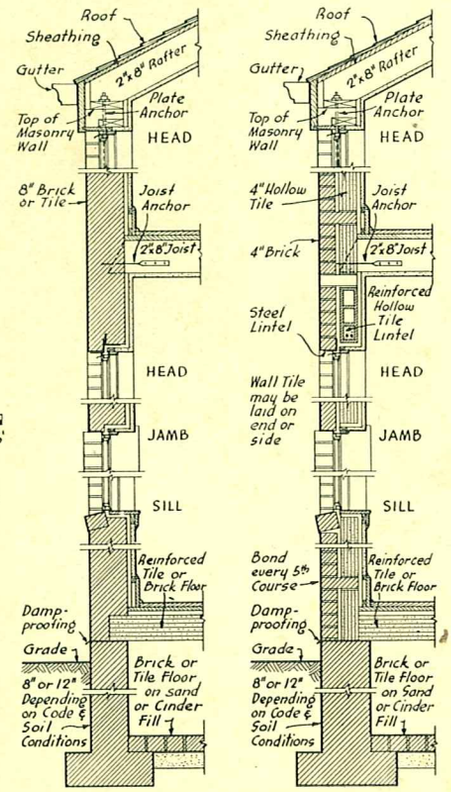
5' 0 5'

DETAILS

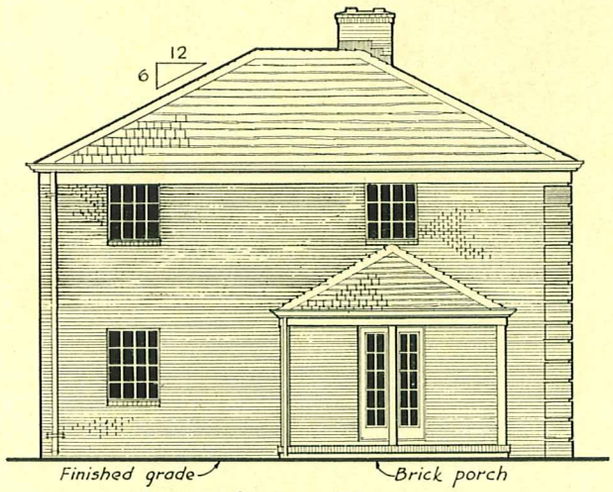
12" 0 2'



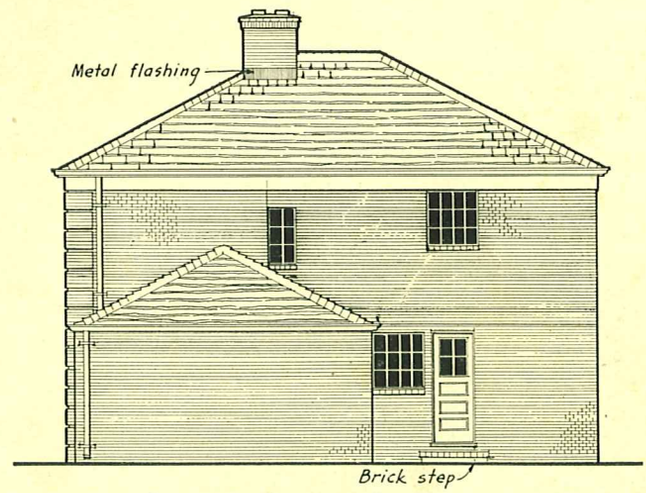
Rear Elevation



Wall Sections



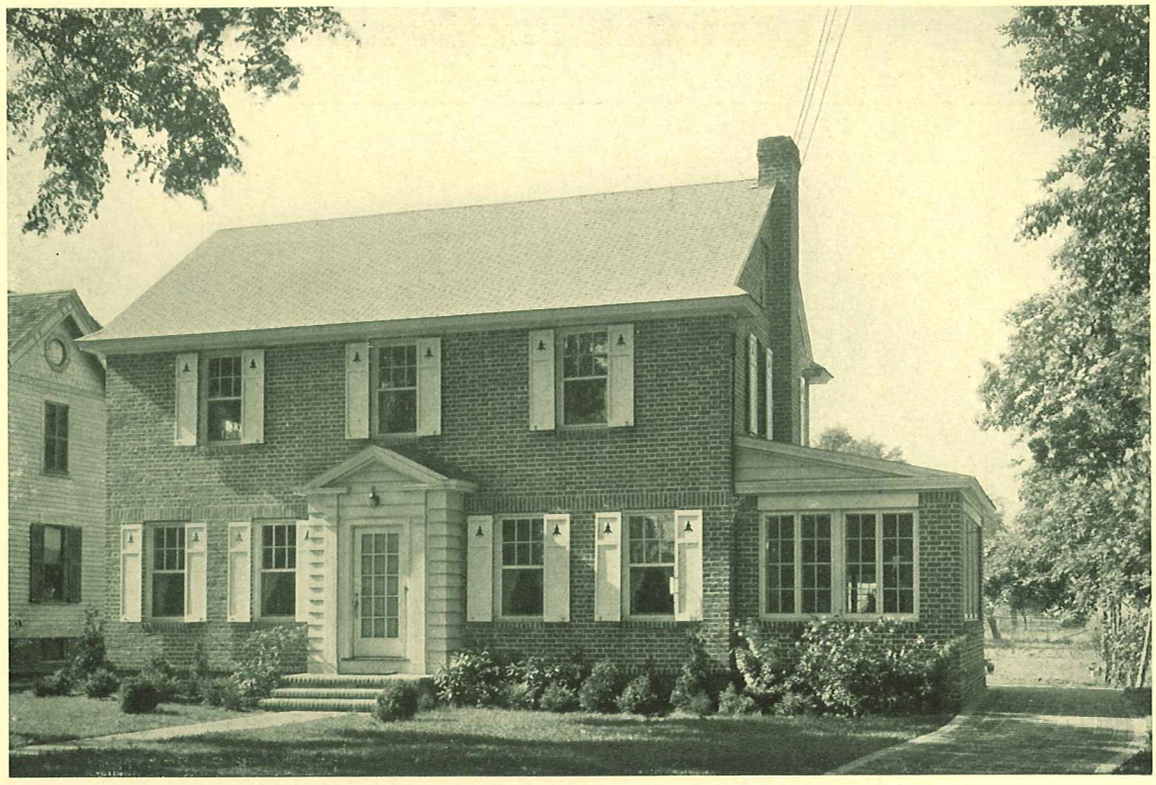
Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation

D-9

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS



This first floor plan has, in addition to the dining room and living room, a large enclosed sun room or porch and a dining alcove. The hall is entered through a vestibule and contains a sizeable overclothing closet. The kitchen refrigerator may be placed in the rear entry. On the second floor there are three bedrooms, a bath and a sewing room alcove off the end of the hall.

The architects are Brown & von Beren. Many types of structural clay products are suitable for use in constructing the walls and floors. The volume totals approximately 27,500 cu. ft.

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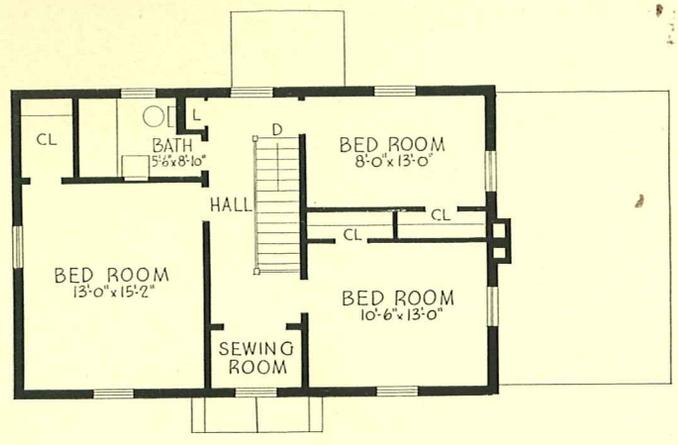
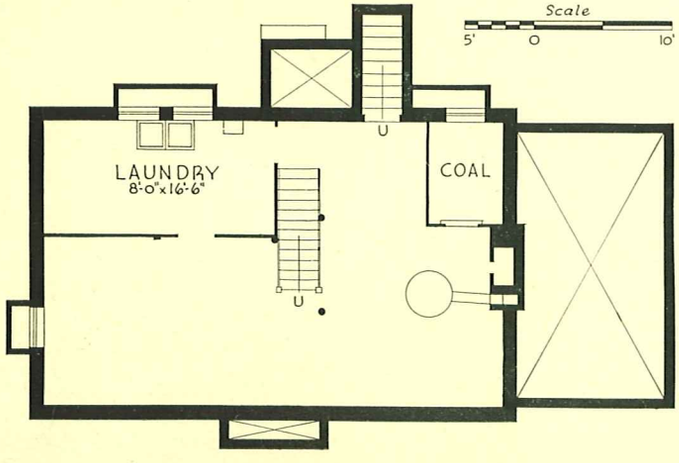
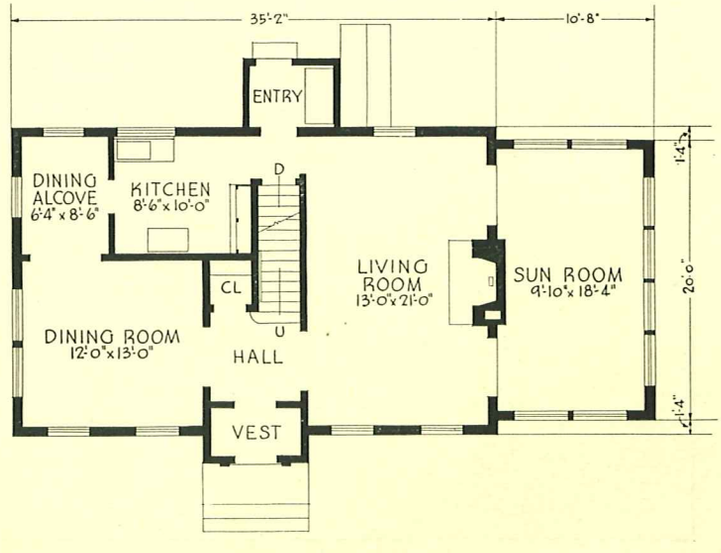
SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
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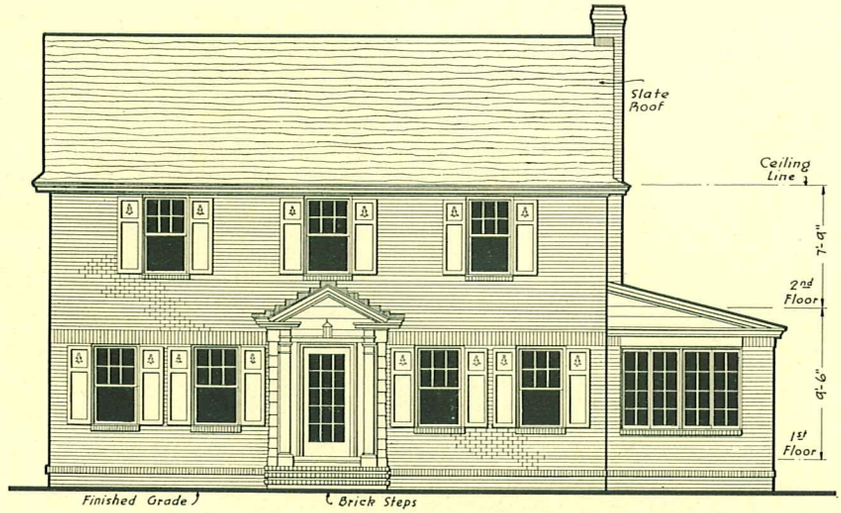
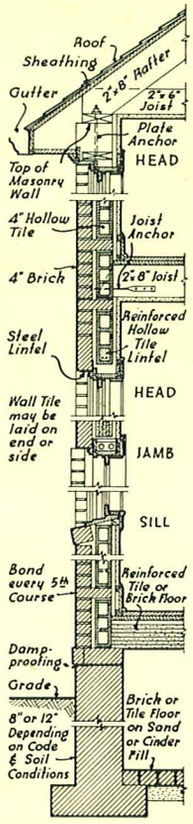


Front Elevation

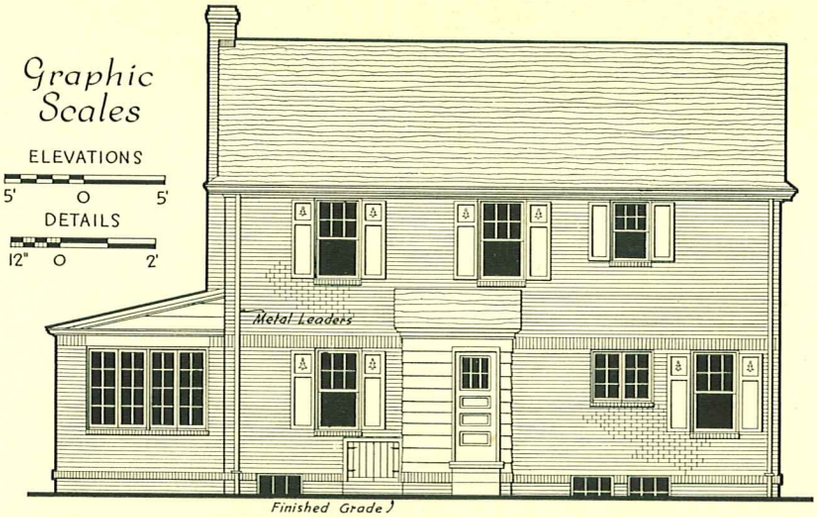


Wall Section

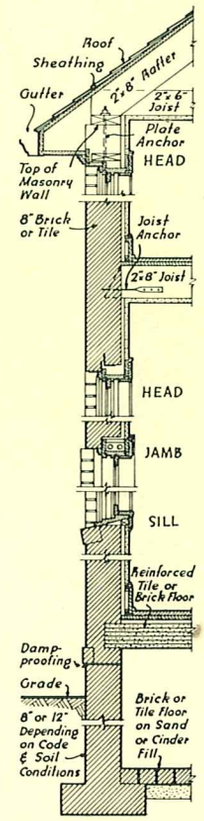
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

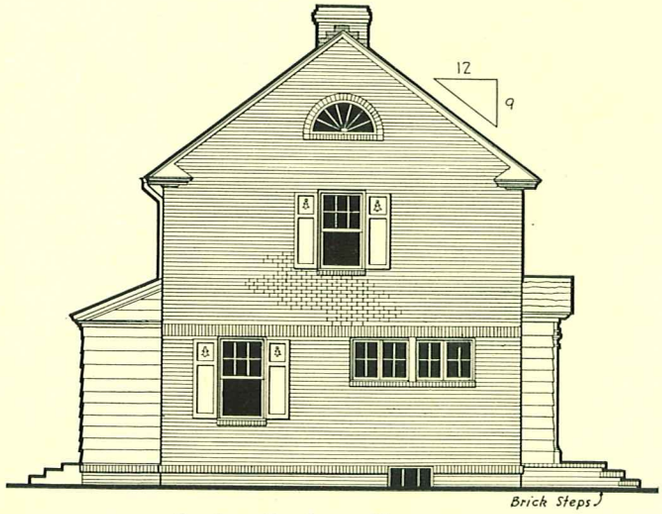
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



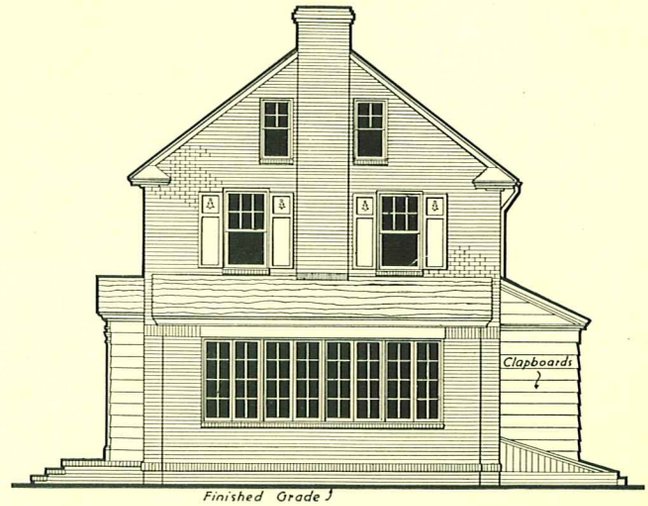
Rear Elevation



Wall Section



Left Side Elevation

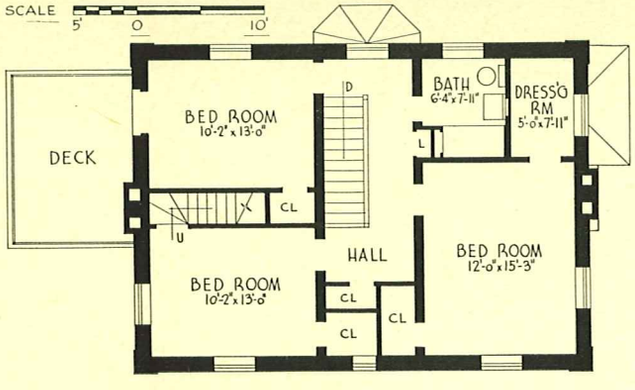


Right Side Elevation

D-10

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS

SECOND FLOOR



On the first floor of this house are living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, lavatory and enclosed porch, all of which are of convenient size. A coat closet opens from the vestibule. On the second floor, the master bedroom has a large dressing closet and from the hall open two linen closets.

The architects are Davis & Wilson. As originally constructed, the house was as nearly fireproof as modern methods of building permit. Walls are of brick and clay tile with a hollow space which is used for air conditioning. Floors are of reinforced hollow tile and windows of steel sash with tile trim. Light buff or gray brick are entirely suitable for the exterior facings. The volume totals approximately 30,000 cu. ft.

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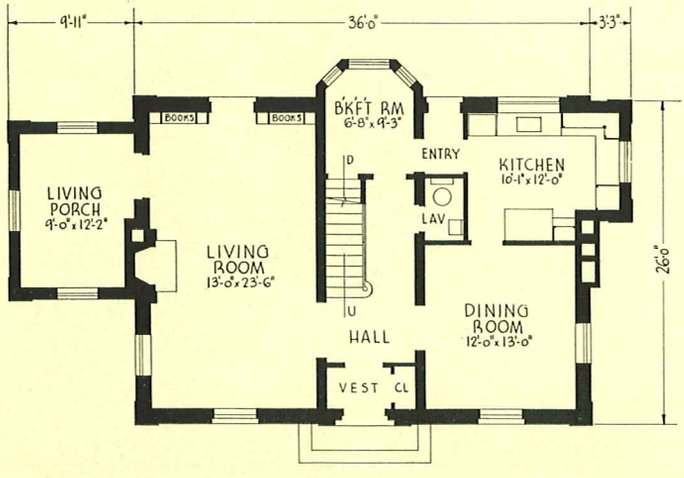
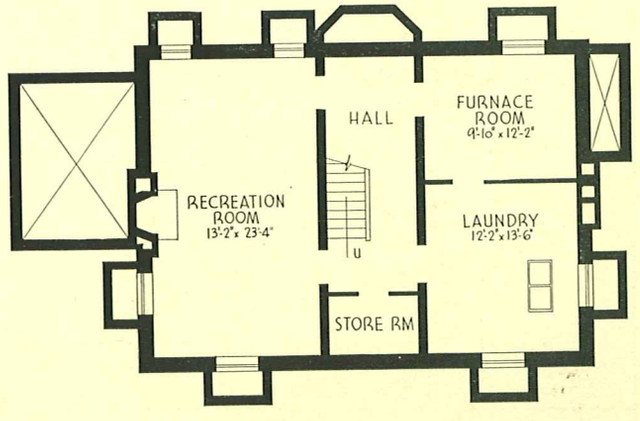
FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



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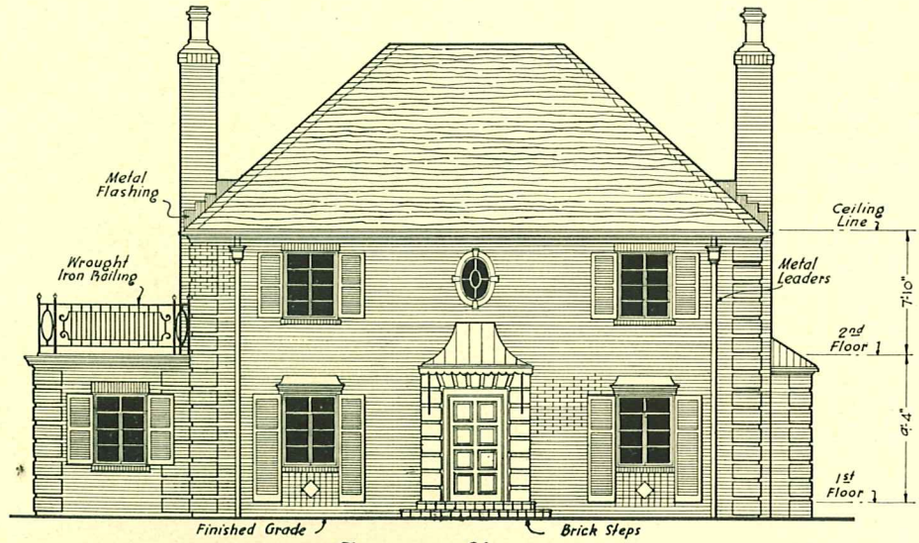
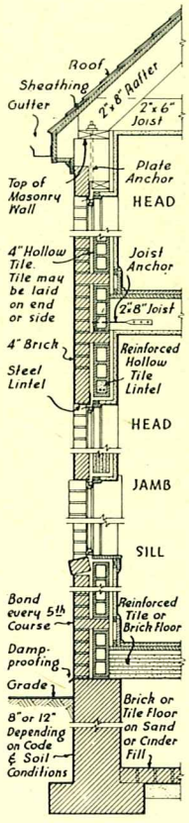
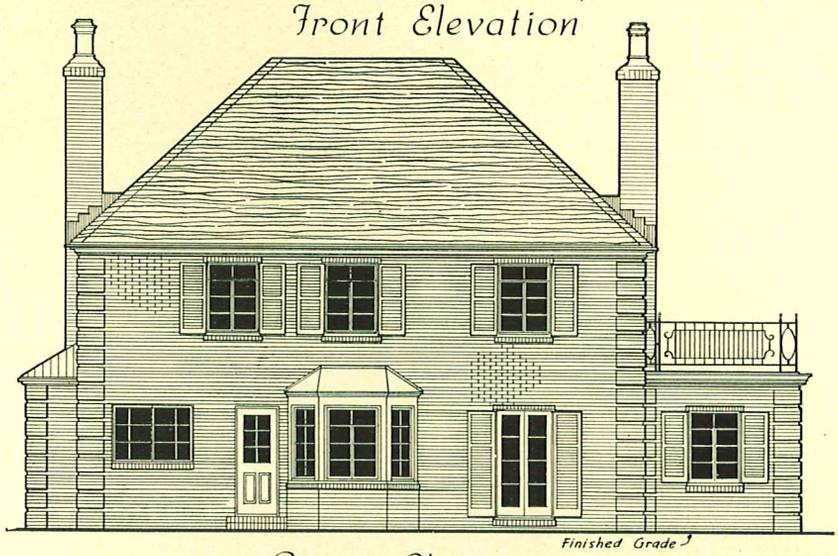


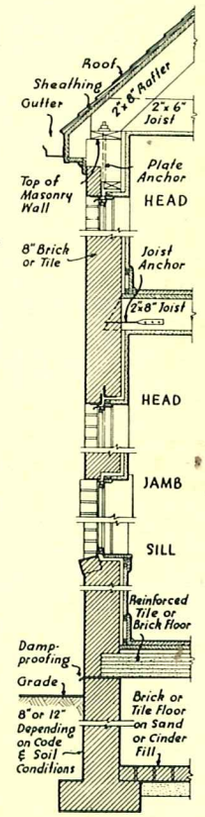
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

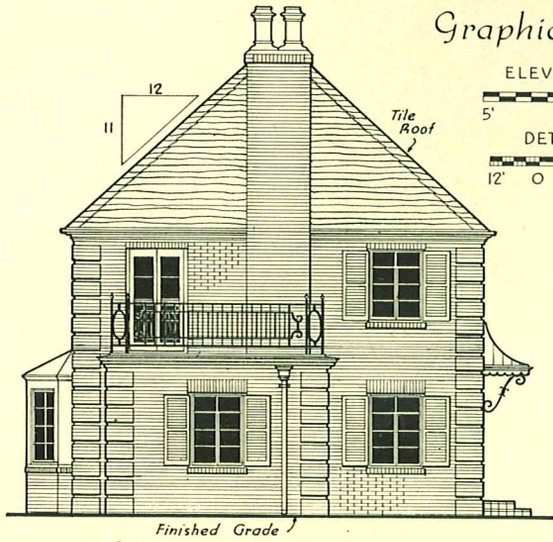


Wall Section

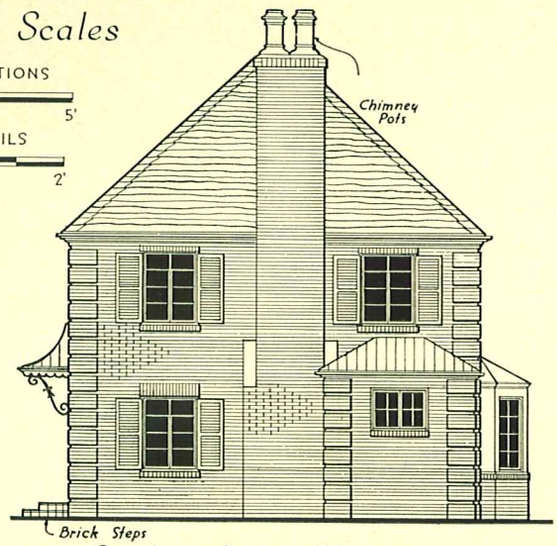
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12' 0 2'



Left Side Elevation

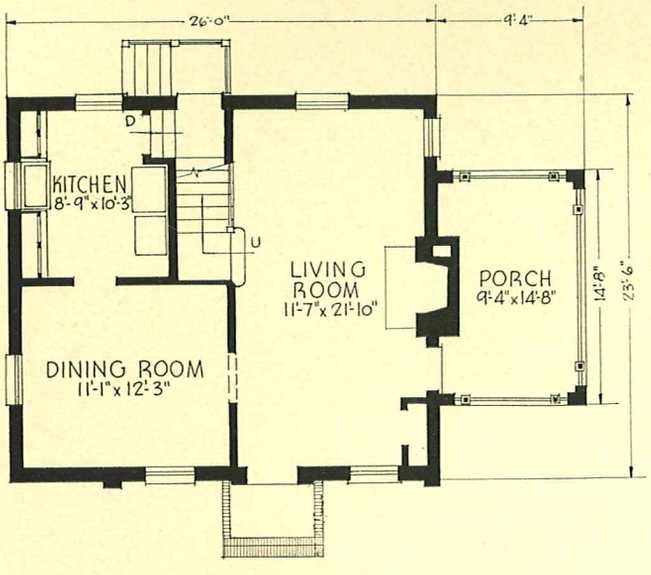


Right Side Elevation

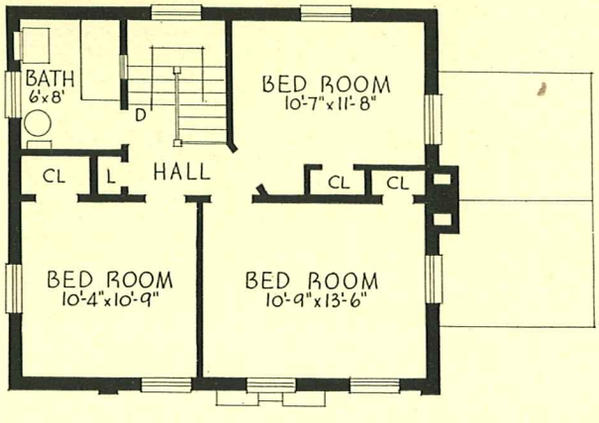
D-11-G

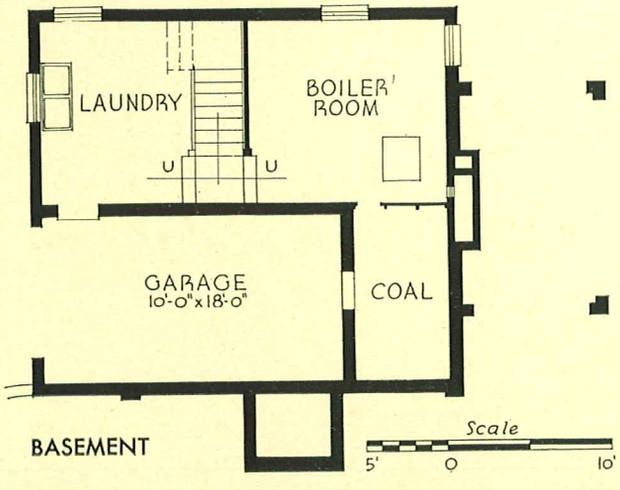
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR





BASEMENT

This house, almost square in plan, contains on the first floor a dining room, living room and kitchen; and on the second floor three bedrooms and a bath. The basement contains a garage—a convenience made possible by the sloping site on which it was originally built. If built upon a level plot, the garage space might conveniently be used for a basement recreation room.

The house was built by the United Realty Company. Various combinations of brick in red, buff or light gray colors or structural clay tile might be used in constructing the walls and floors. Volume totals approximately 20,350 cu. ft.

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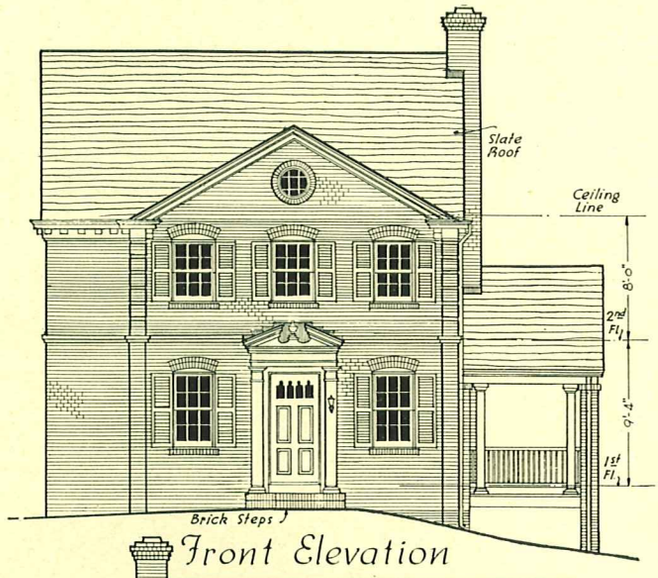
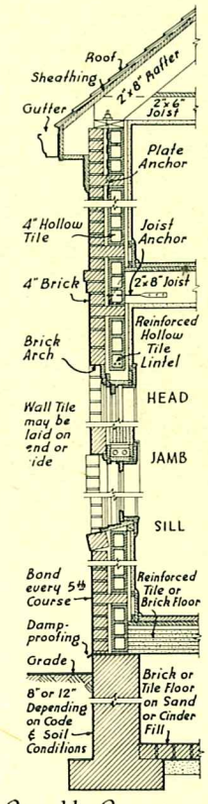
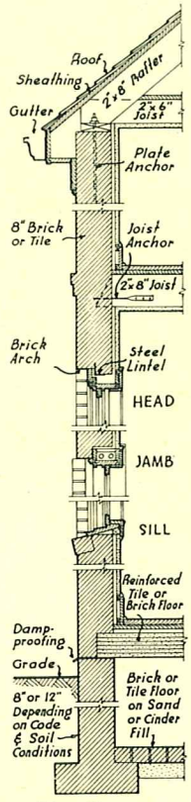


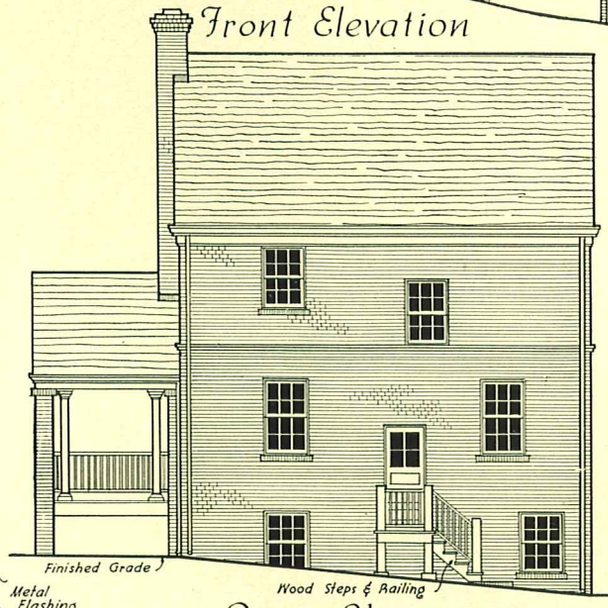
Front Elevation



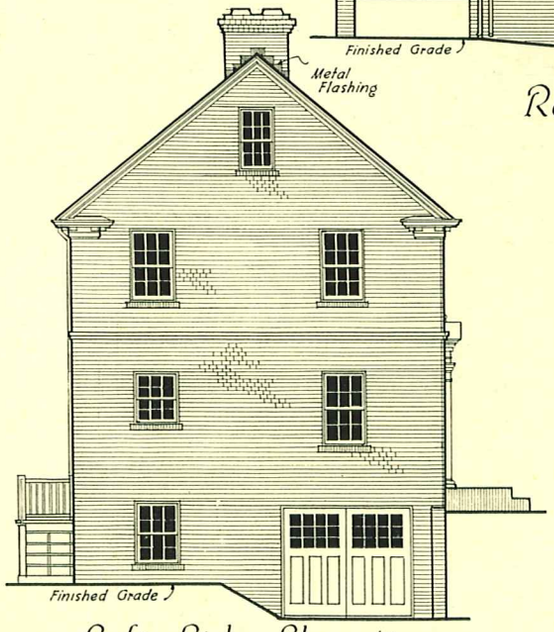
Wall Section



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

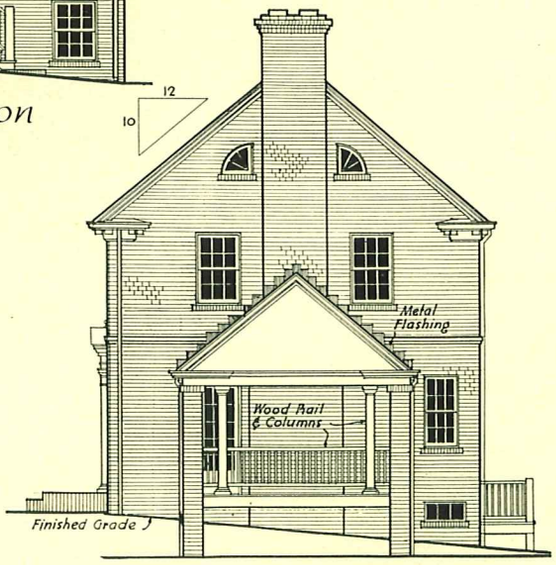


Left Side Elevation

Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

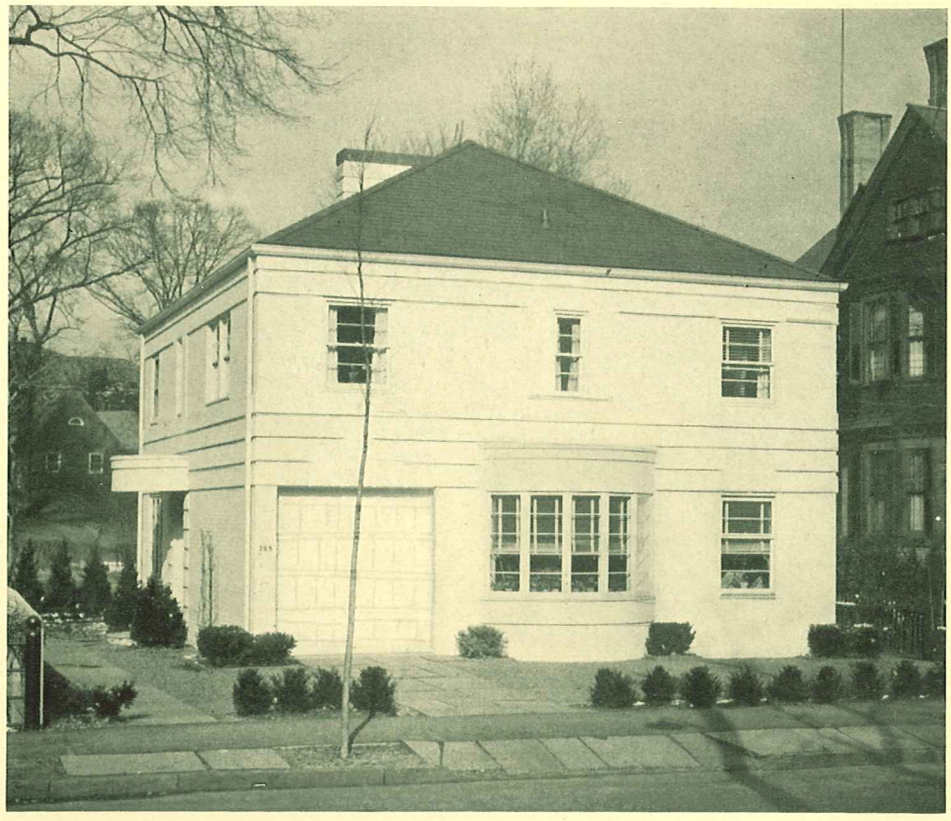
DETAILS
12" 0 2

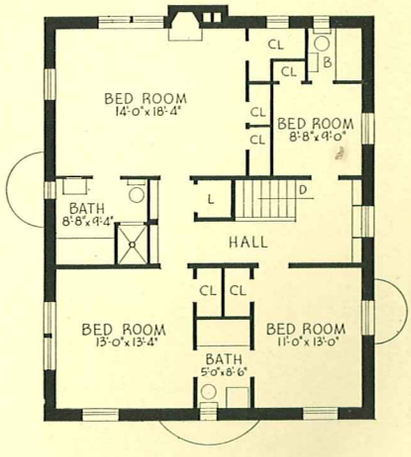


Right Side Elevation

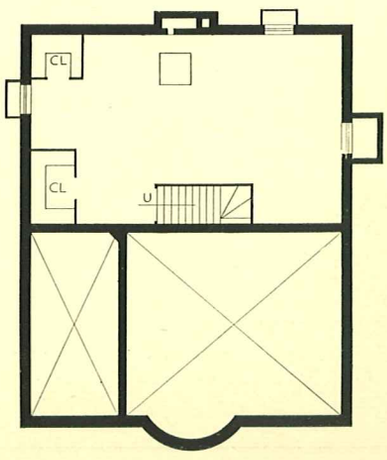
F-1-G

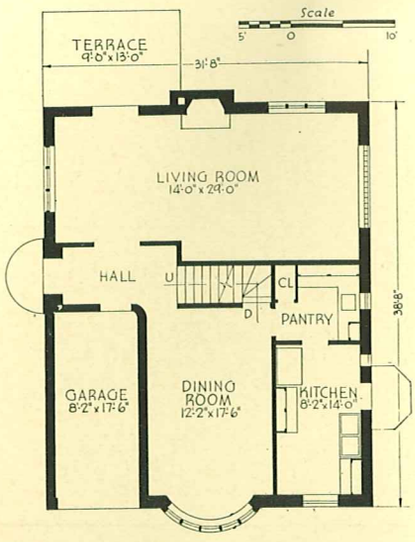
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 4 BEDROOMS





At the right, SECOND FLOOR; below, BASEMENT; lower right, FIRST FLOOR





The exterior details of this house and the methods of construction present an interesting study in the modern trend of architectural design. It cannot be truly said that any side of this house is the rear. The elevation facing the street must necessarily present an attractive appearance to passersby; the living quarters open directly on the garden at the rear; the main entrance is from the left side and even the kitchen entry is well-designed. The first floor contains a living room, hall, dining room, kitchen, pantry and garage; and the second floor four bedrooms and three baths with ample storage space.

Carina Eaglesfield Mortimer is the architect. Many types of structural clay products are suitable for construction of the walls and floors. Volume totals approximately 34,000 cu. ft.

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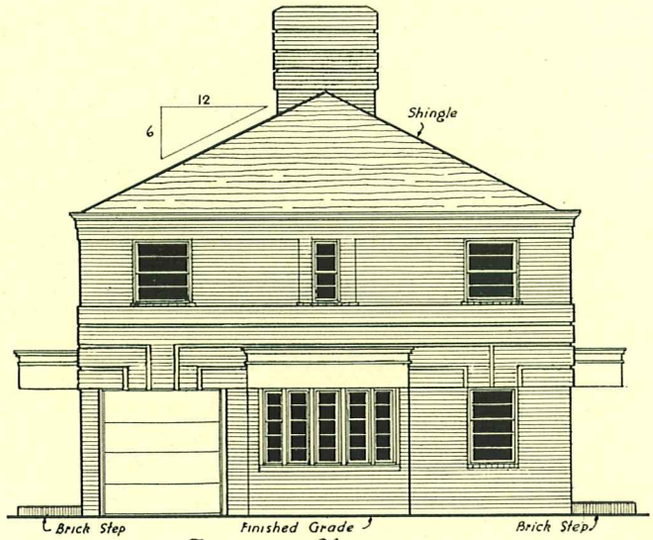
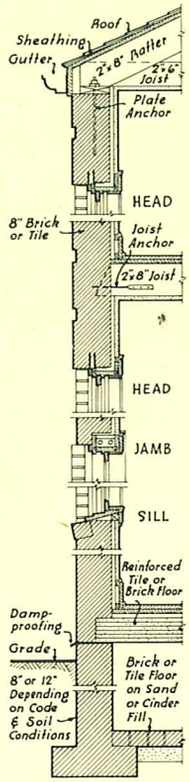
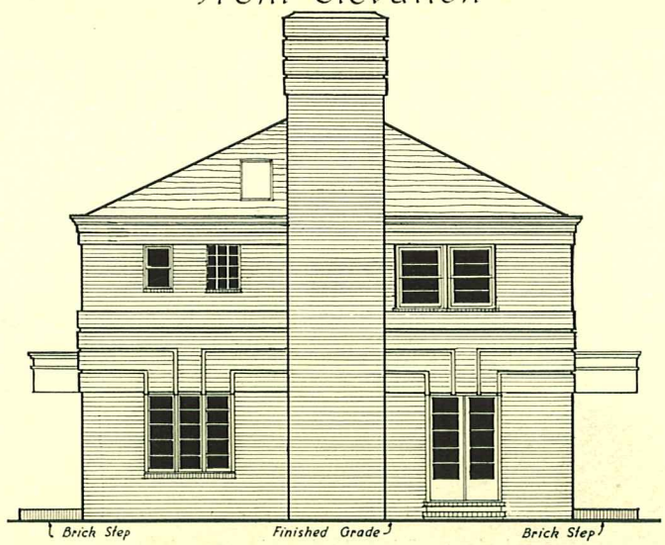


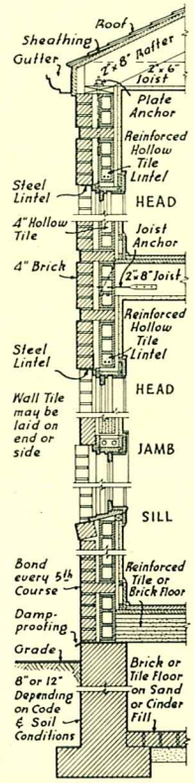
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation



Wall Section

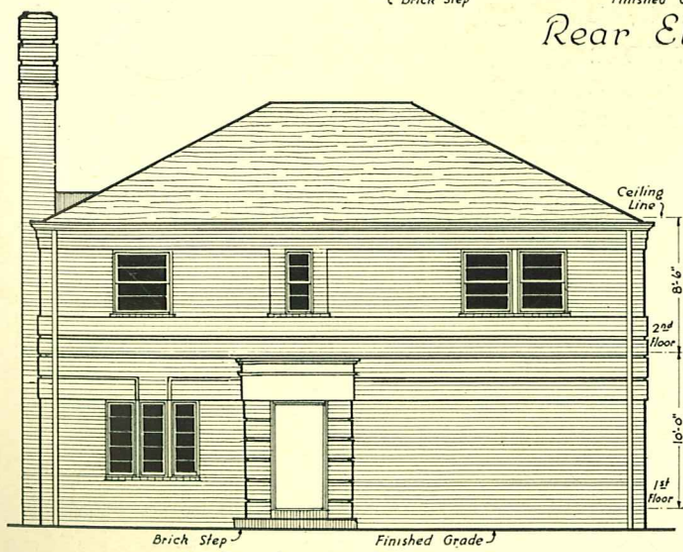
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS

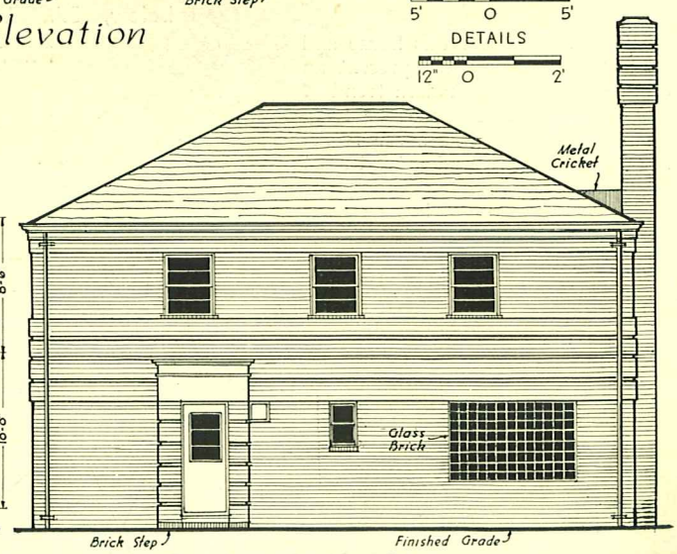
5' 0 5'

DETAILS

12" 0 2'



Left Side Elevation

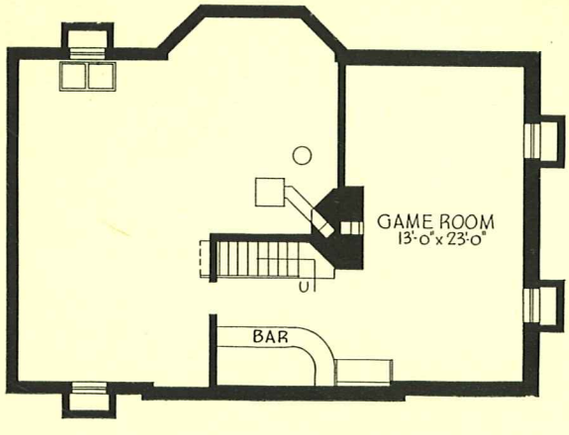


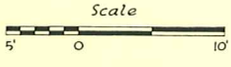
Right Side Elevation

F-2

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 4 BED ROOMS

BASEMENT





In addition to the three bedrooms and two baths included in the second floor plan of this house, there is a maid's room and bath on the first floor. The maid's bath may also serve as a first floor lavatory. The kitchen is planned in accordance with the latest recommendations of various kitchen institutes and the octagonal dining room with its large bay adds an interesting note without materially increasing the cost of the house.

Mott Brothers designed and built this house. Alternate types of wall and floor construction are shown in the details on the reverse of this sheet. The volume totals approximately 30,200 cu. ft.

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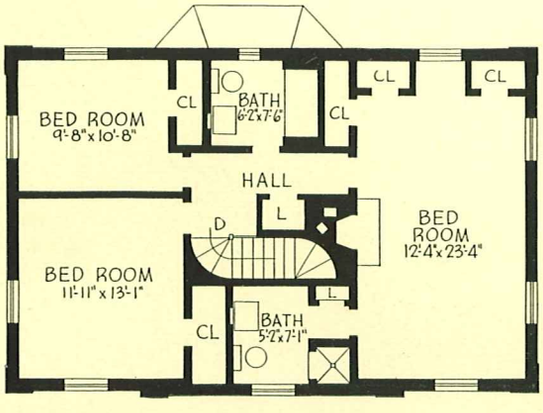
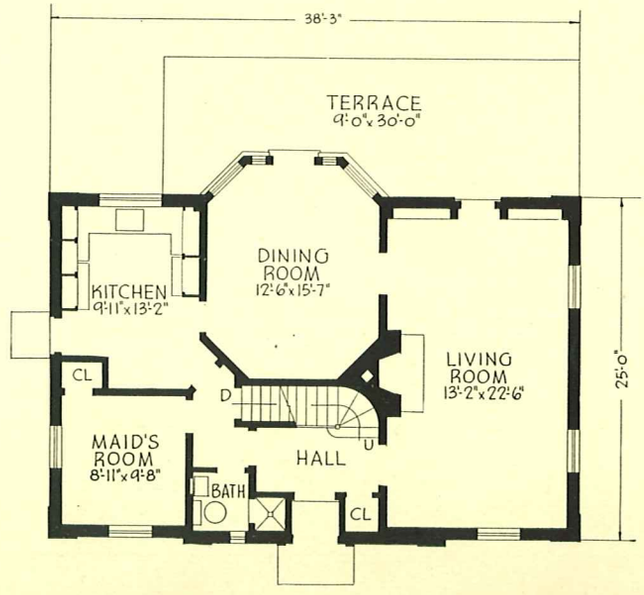
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



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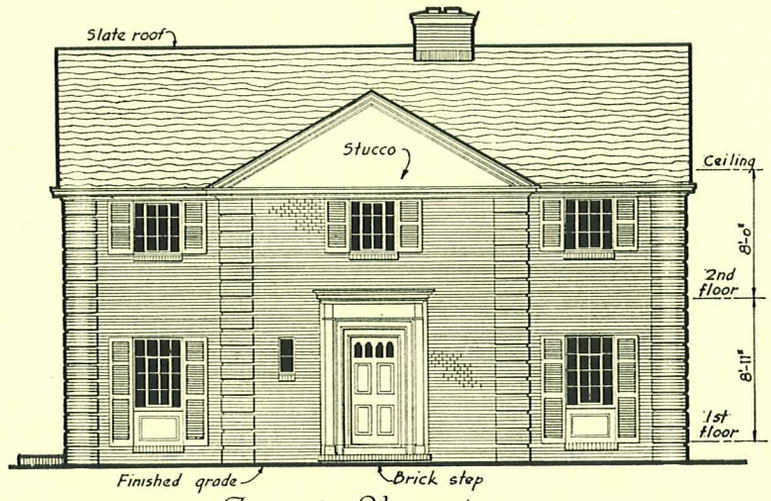
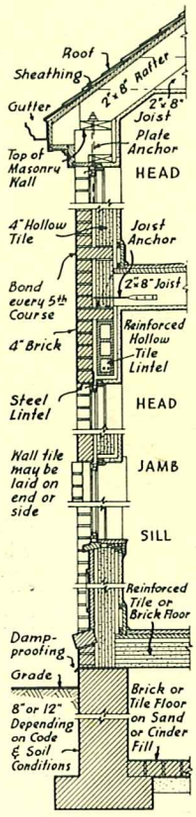
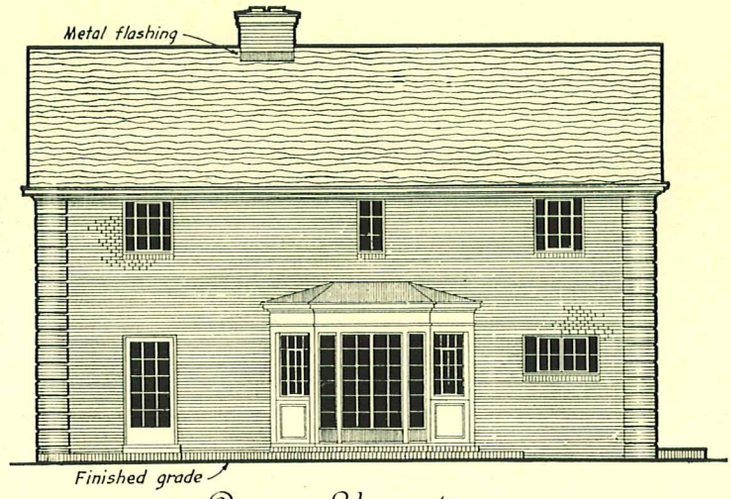


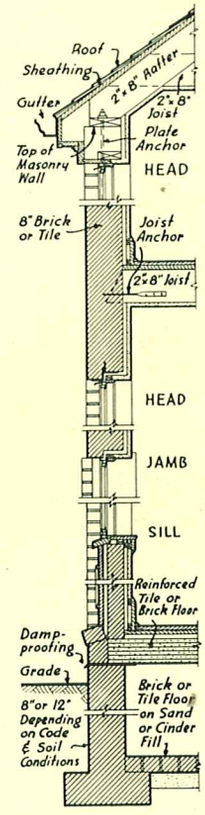
Front Elevation



Wall Section

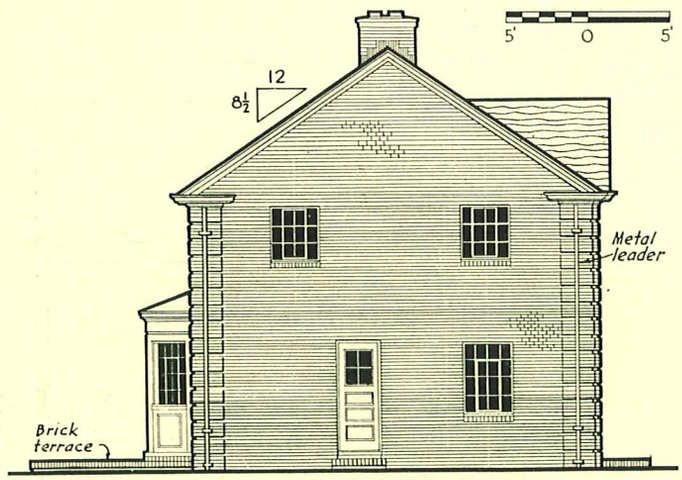


Rear Elevation

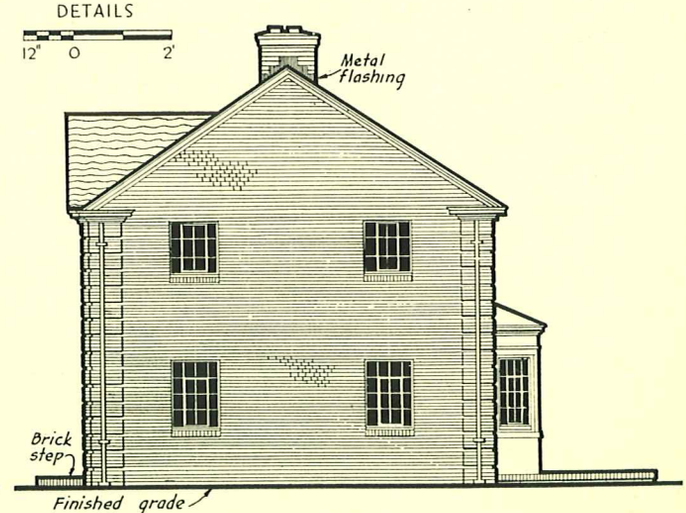


Wall Section

Graphic Scales



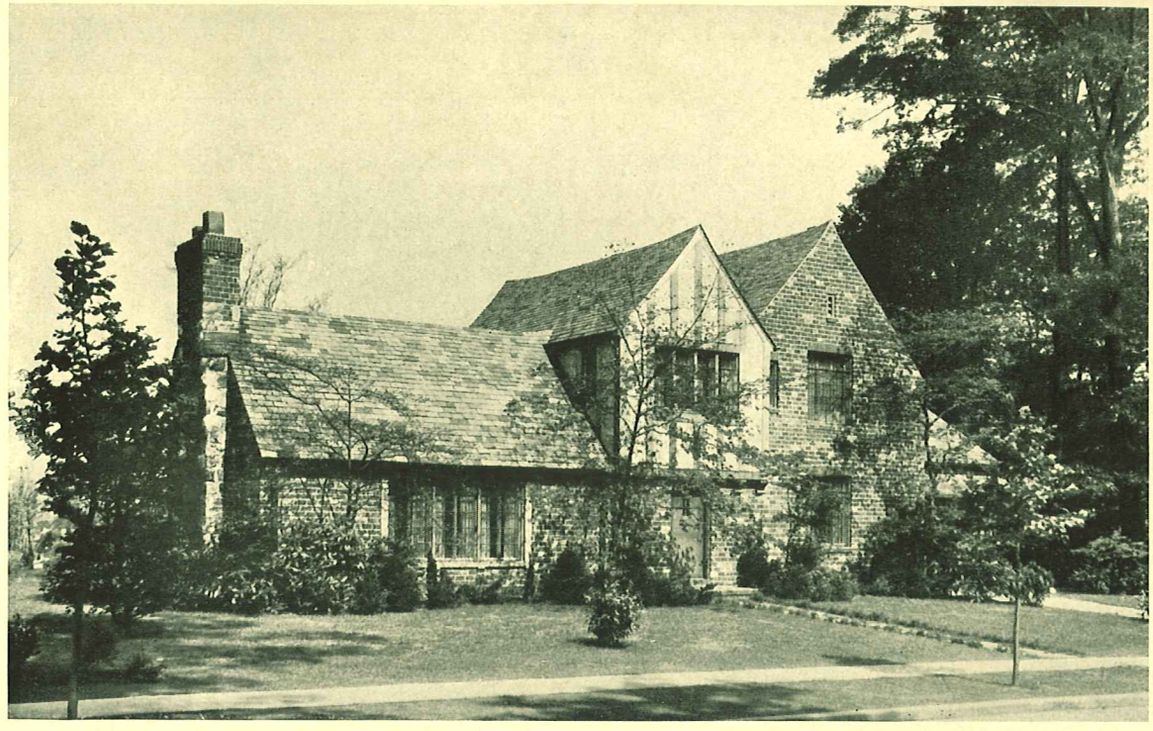
Left Side Elevation



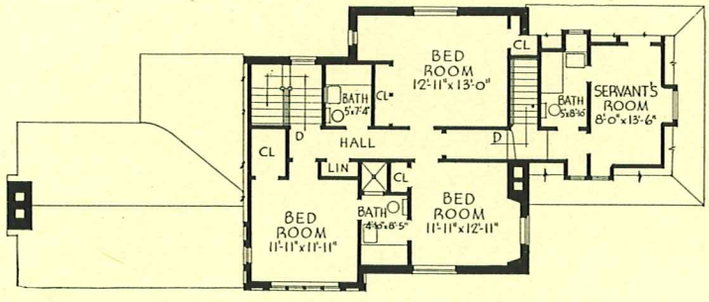
Right Side Elevation

F-3-G

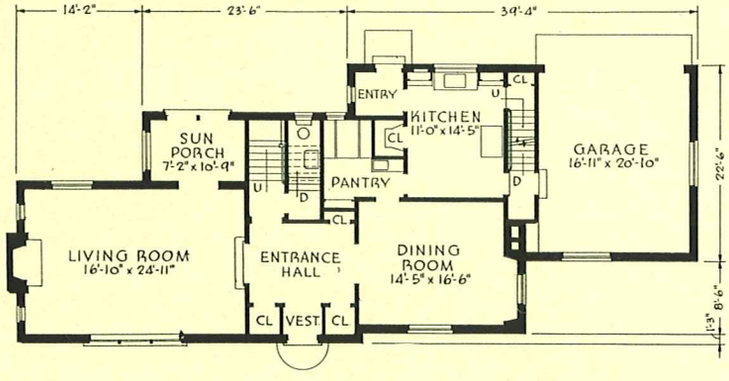
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 4 BED ROOMS



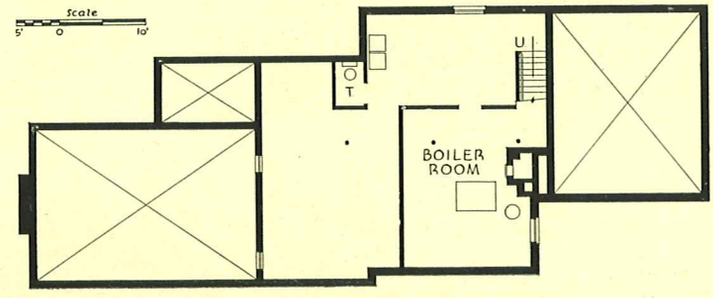
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



This long house with its low, sweeping roof lines appears to ramble comfortably over its site but, in actuality, all rooms are planned for convenient and comfortable living. For instance, there are three closets opening out of the entrance hall. The pantry contains space for a dining alcove, and the first floor lavatory is conveniently, but unobtrusively located under the landing of the main stairs. In addition, there are the convenience of a vestibule at the front entrance, an enclosed sun porch and a rear entry as well as a two-car garage.

The architects are Mann & MacNeille. The character of the house demands the use of brick or clay tile of a comparatively rough texture. Volume totals approximately 35,700 cu. ft.

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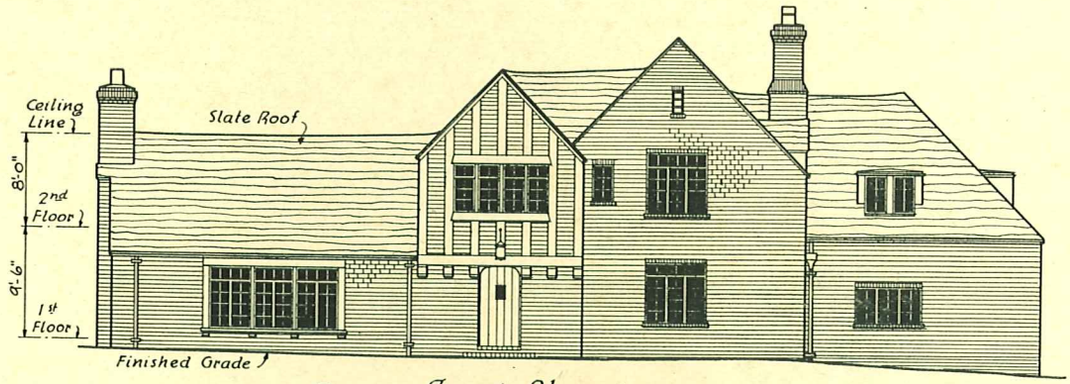
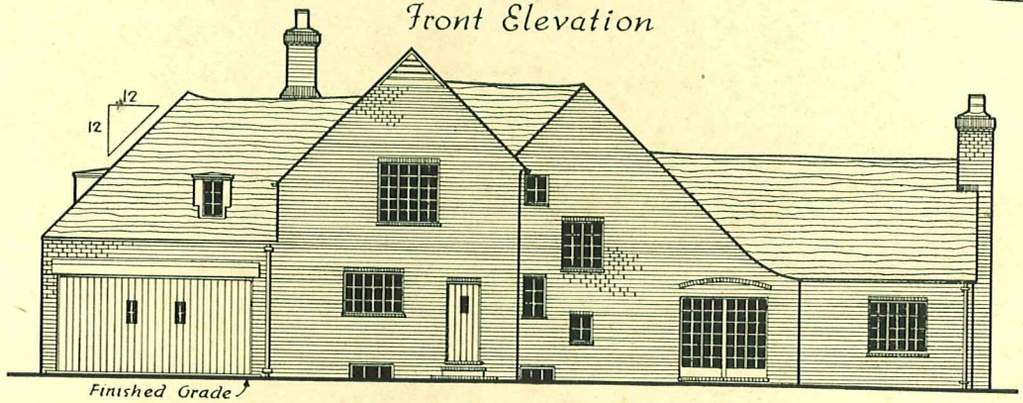


Front Elevation

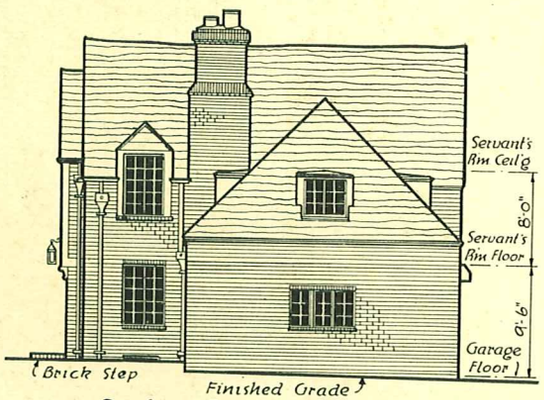


Rear Elevation

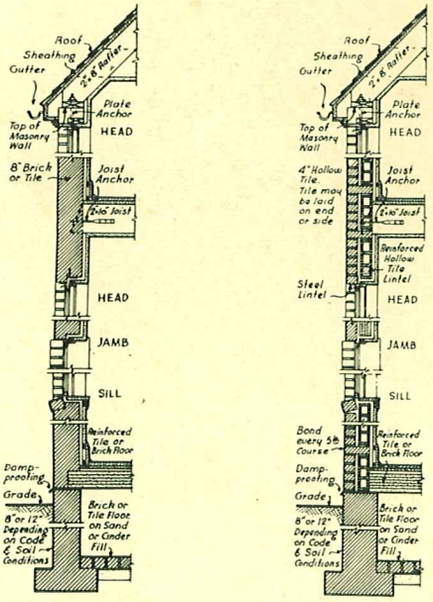
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

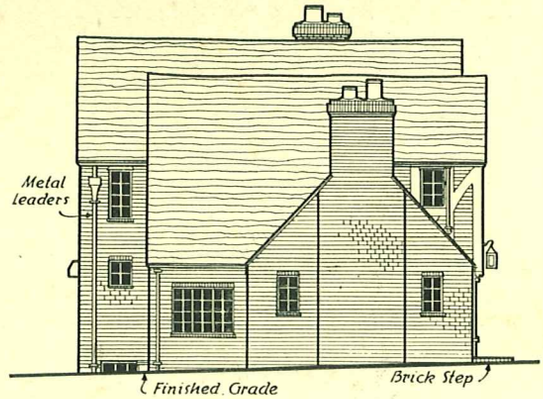
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



Right Side Elevation



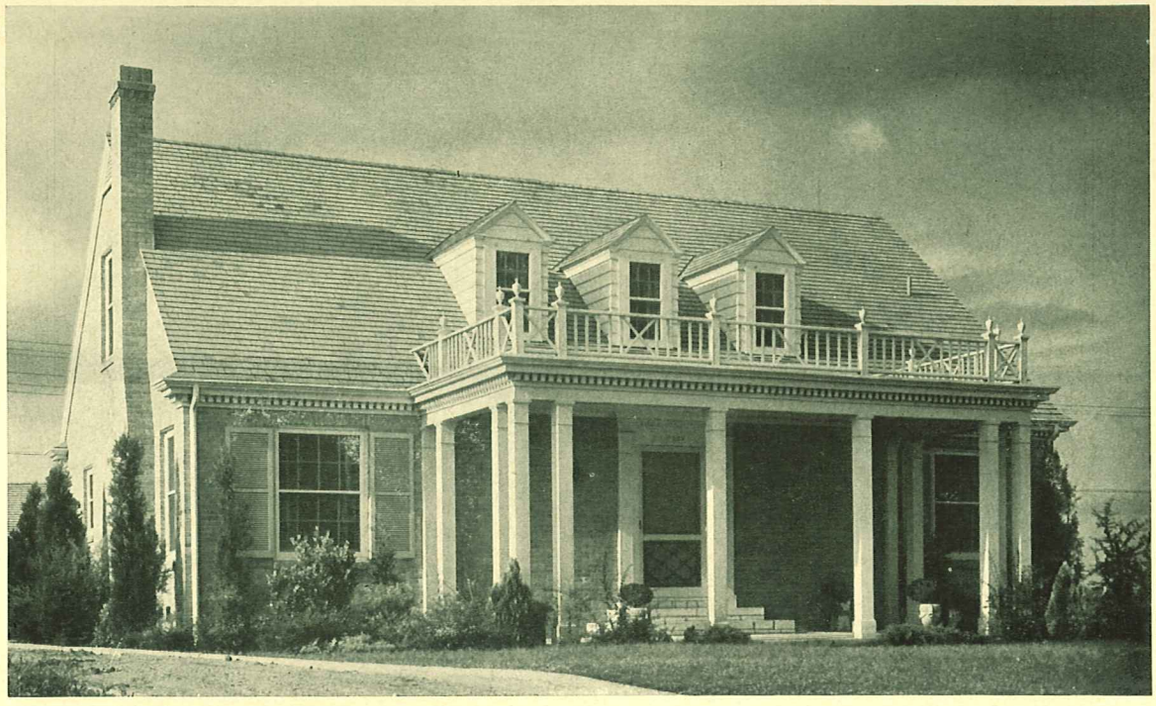
Wall Sections



Left Side Elevation

G-1

ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY; NO BASEMENT; 5 BEDR'MS



There is ample space for free and easy living in this house, yet considering its accommodations, the plan is compact. The basement is omitted from the original plans but might very easily be included, with access to it provided by a cellar stair directly under the present stair to the second floor. In such a case, one of the many linen or bedroom closets might be converted into a hall closet. Notice that all bedrooms but one have ventilation on at least two sides and that the bath which serves the first floor front bedroom can also serve as the first floor lavatory.

The architect is Edwin C. Kreisle. While a light colored, comparatively smooth brick exterior was used in the house as originally built, the design is well adapted to other colors and types of structural clay products. The volume is approximately 36,400 cu. ft.

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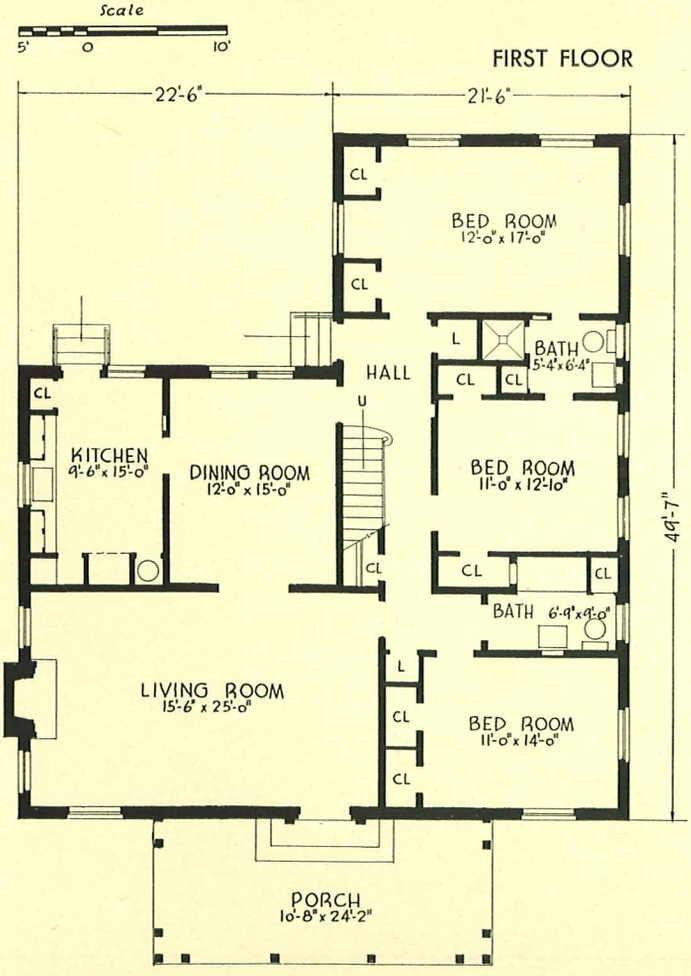

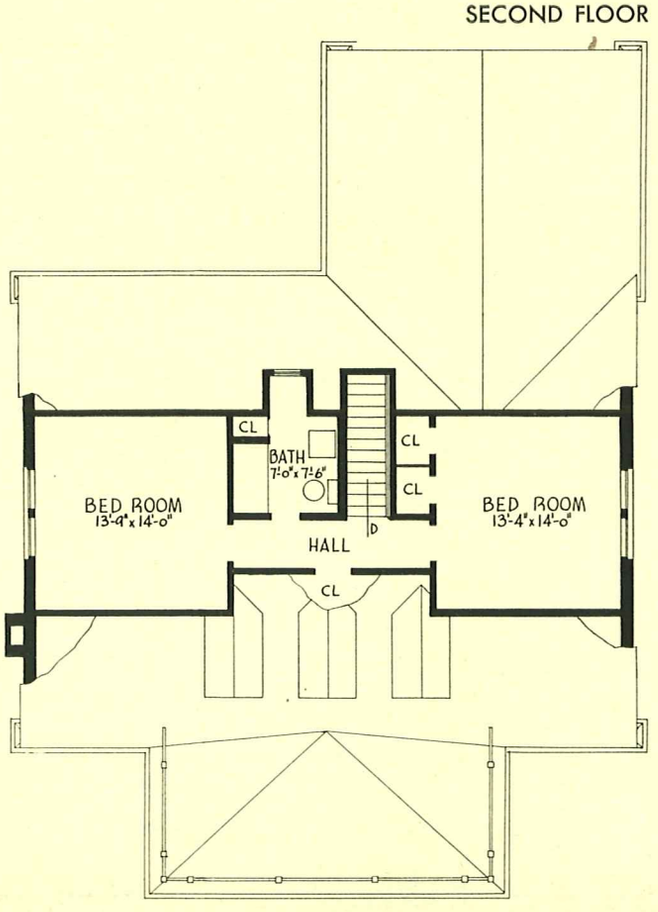

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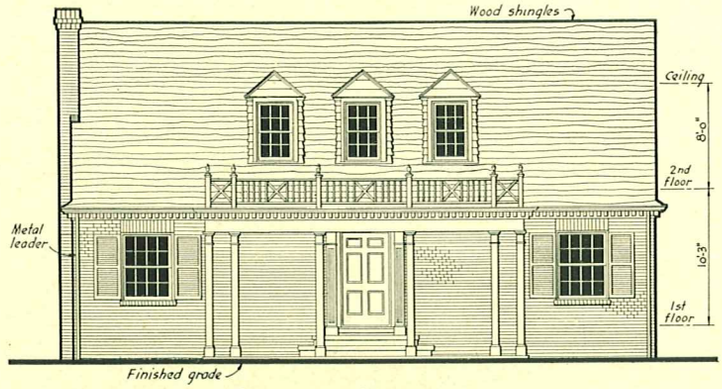
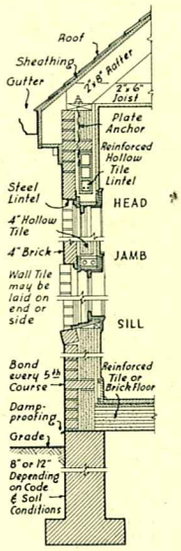
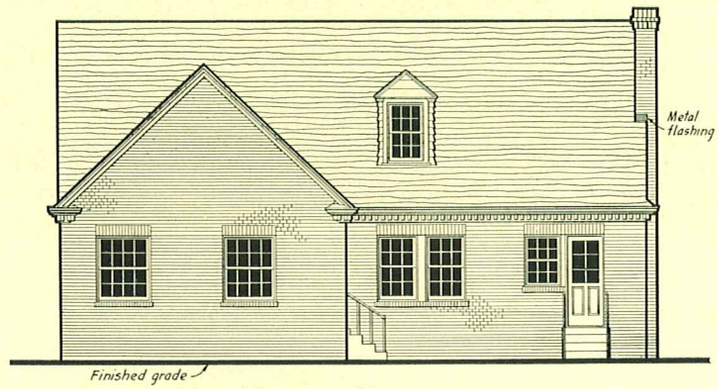


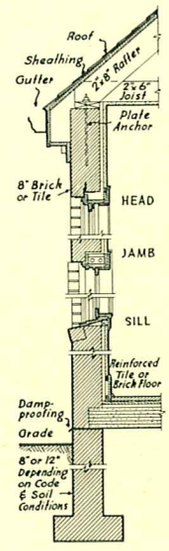
Front Elevation



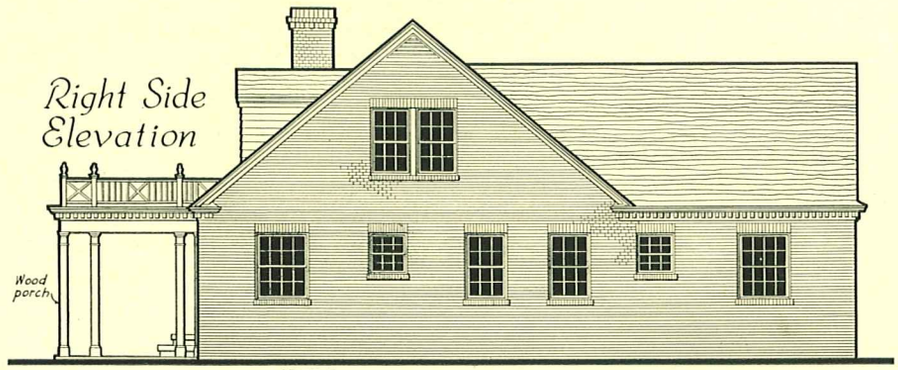
Wall Section



Rear Elevation



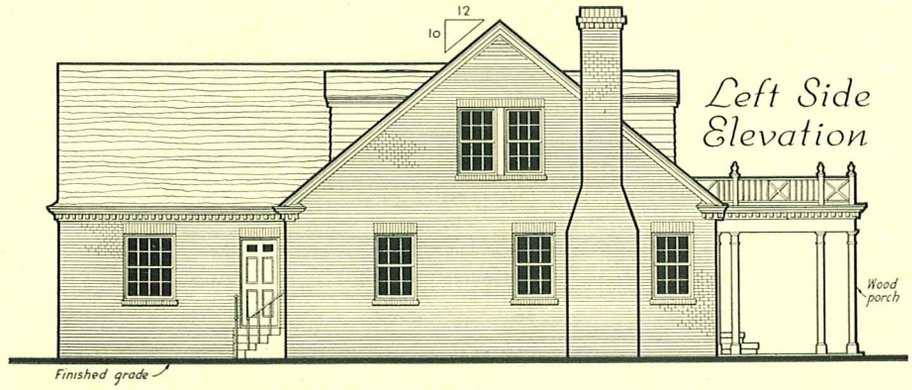
Wall Section



Right Side Elevation

Graphic Scales

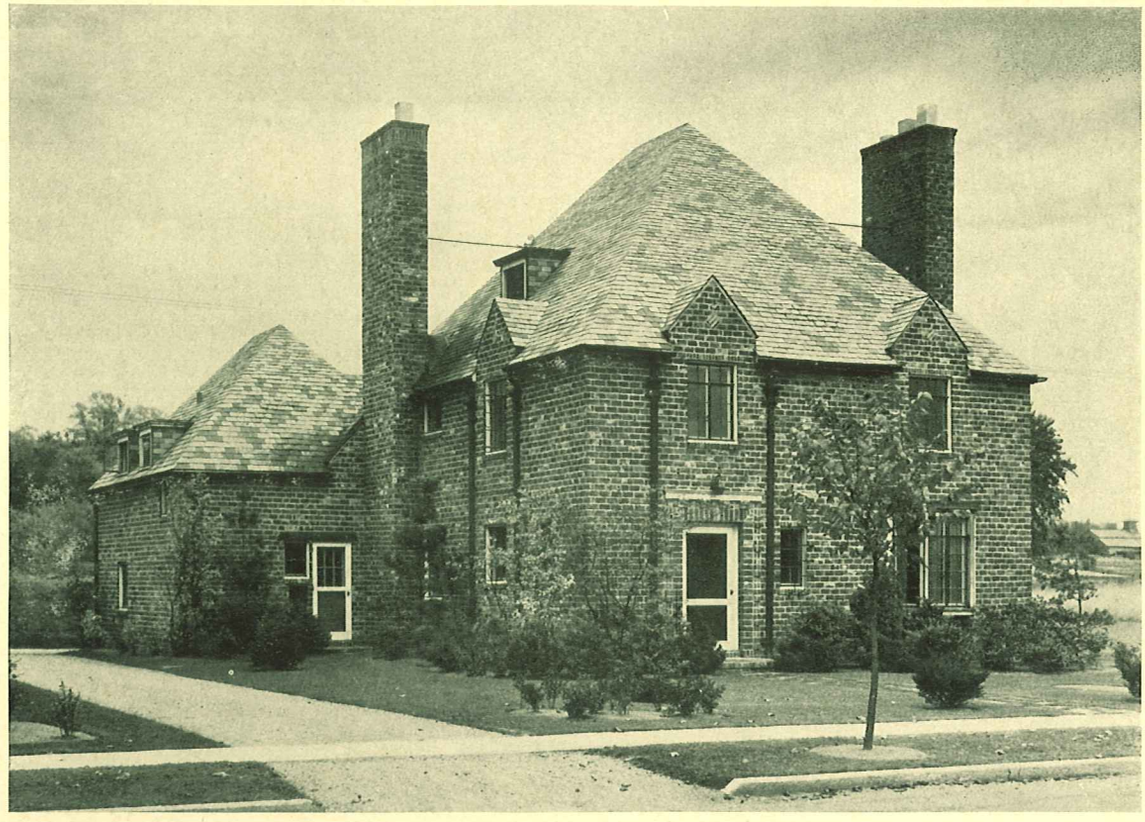
ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



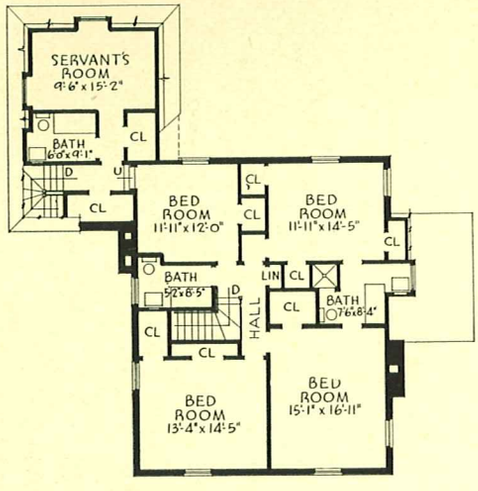
Left Side Elevation

H-4-G

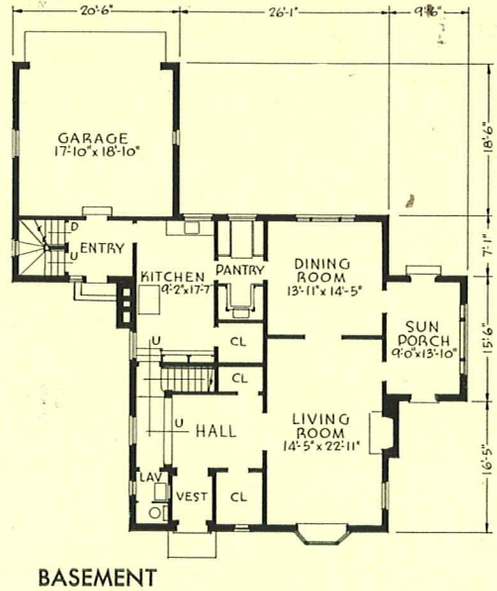
TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 5 BEDROOMS



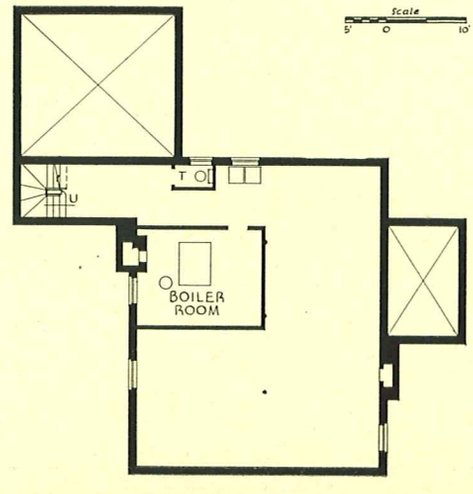
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT



This efficient plan provides all the requisites for comfortable living and yet the house is within reach of the average pocket book. Notice the first floor lavatory, the convenient access to the main stairs from both the kitchen and the hall, the breakfast room contained within the pantry, and the secluded stairs leading to the servant's room. The kitchen entry gives access to a two-car garage as well as to service portions of the house.

The architects are Mann & MacNeille. Any type of structural clay product is suitable for the exterior, as will be seen upon examining the details on the reverse of this sheet. The volume totals 50,500 cu. ft.

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H-4-G

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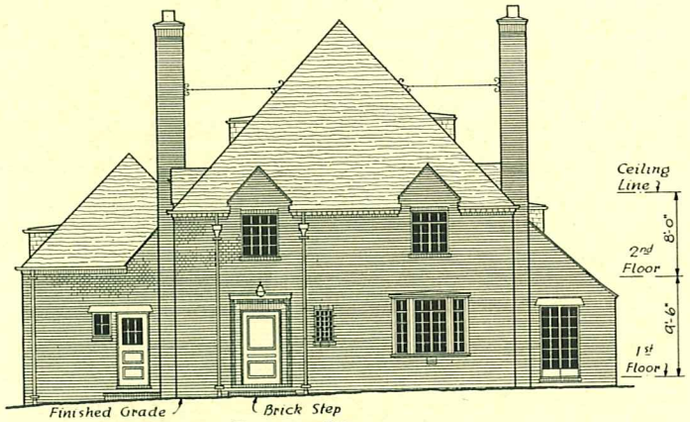
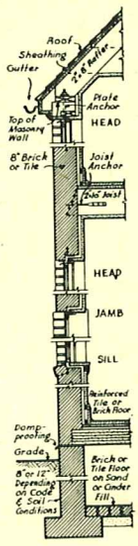
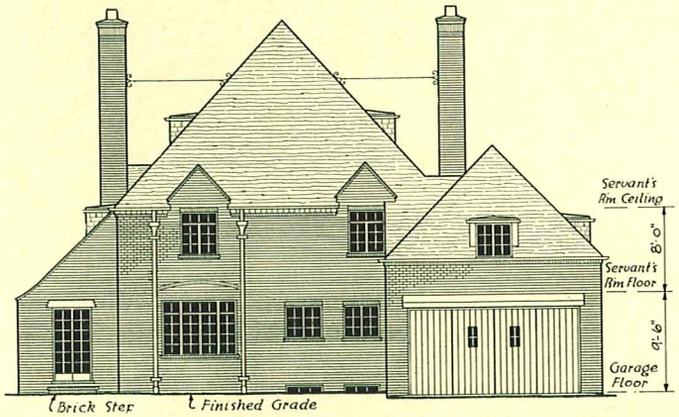


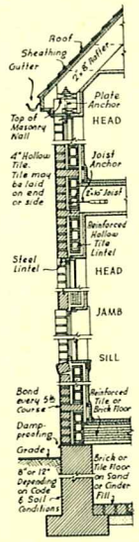
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

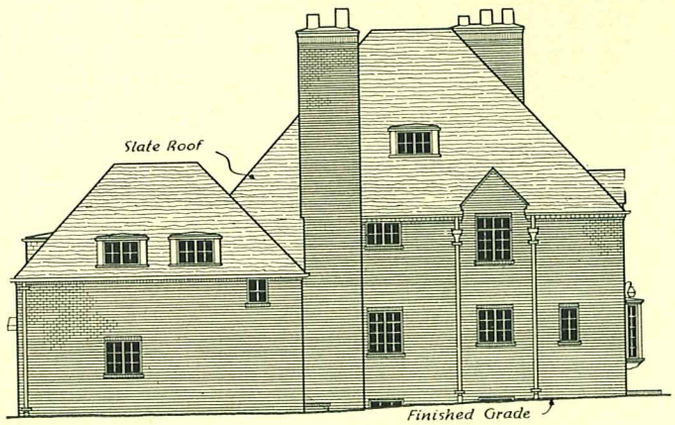


Wall Section

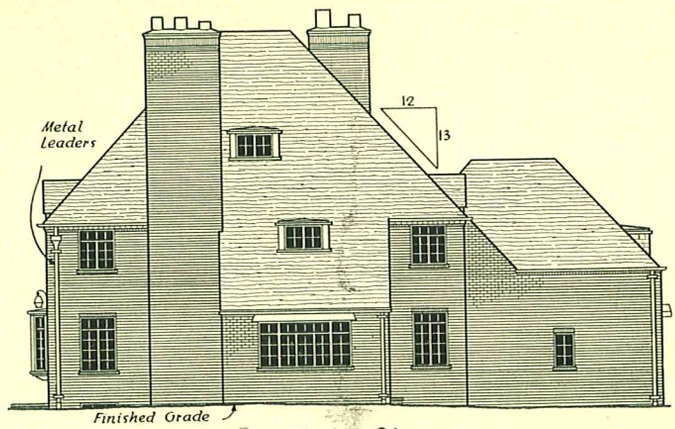
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12" 0 2'



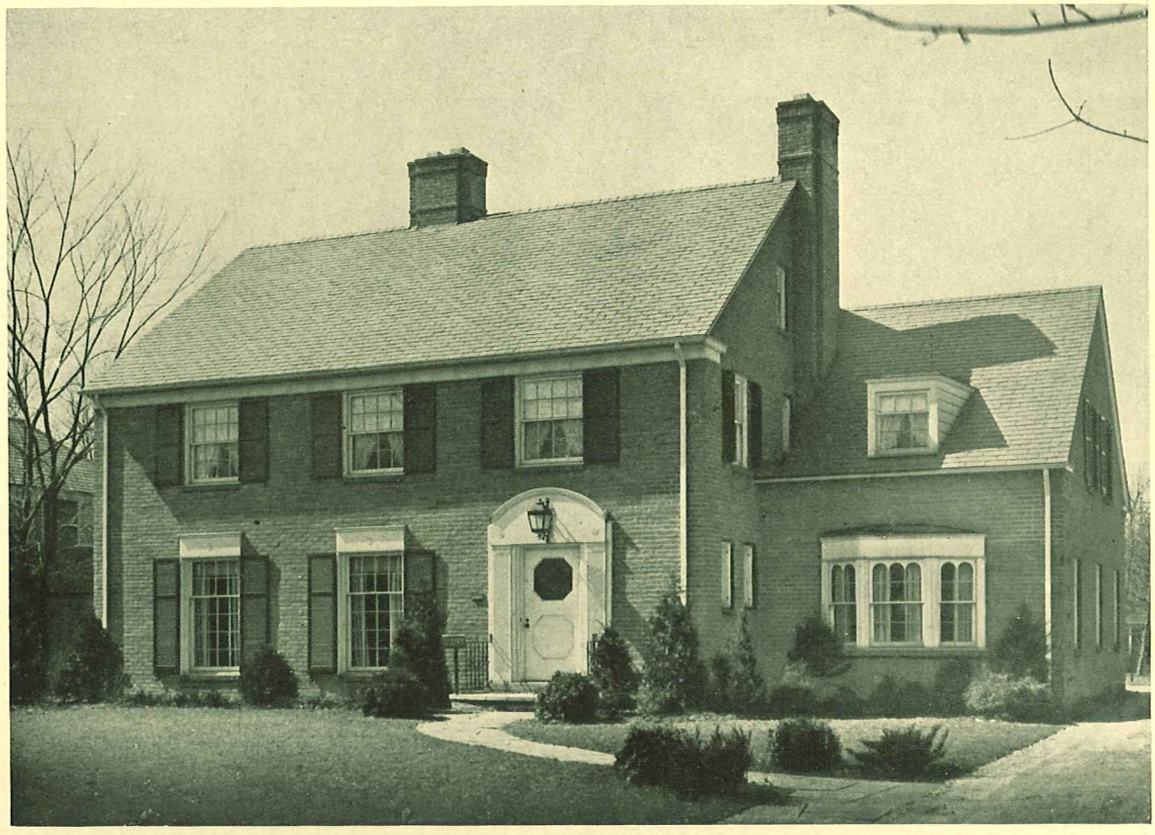
Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation

H-1-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 5 BEDROOMS



The multitude of the small conveniences which mark the difference between a mere house and a comfortable home characterize these plans. There is a large and well-lit powder room opening off the first floor hall; the library contains book shelves and a cheery fireplace; a small closet of just the right dimensions to take card tables is tucked in beside the living room fireplace. The breakfast room will accommodate a round table and chairs as well as the usual long table and benches. To enter the two-car garage, one need not walk through the kitchen; the inside garage door may be reached through a hall adjacent to the library. The cellar contains a lavatory, a bar and a game room. On the second floor are four master bedrooms served by two connecting baths; and a maid's room with its own bath. More than enough closets to satisfy the housewife are also provided.

The architect is R. Franklin Outcalt. As originally built, the exterior walls are faced with brick of a light grayish color, the woodwork around windows and doors is painted oyster white and the shutters a very dark green. Other combinations of colors or other structural clay materials as specified in the sections on the reverse are equally appropriate. The volume totals approximately 49,000 cu. ft.

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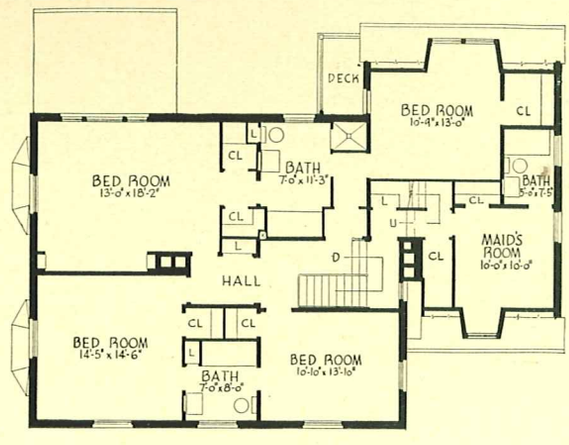
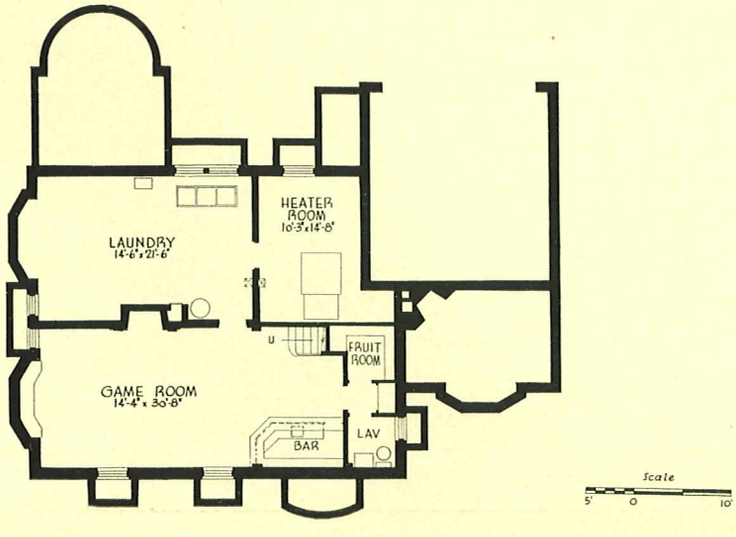
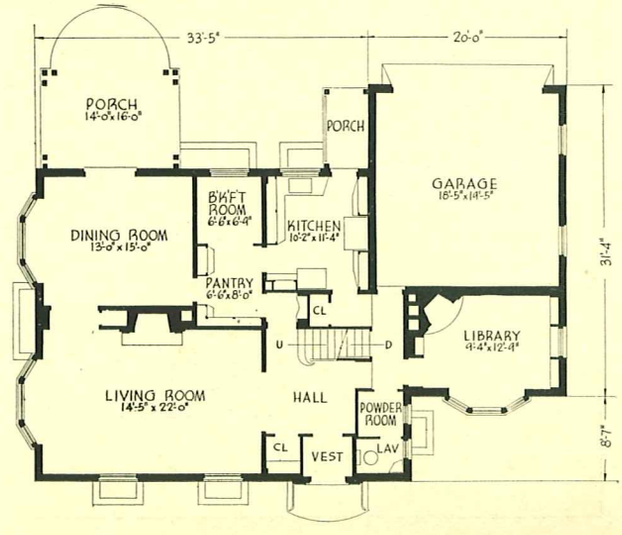
SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
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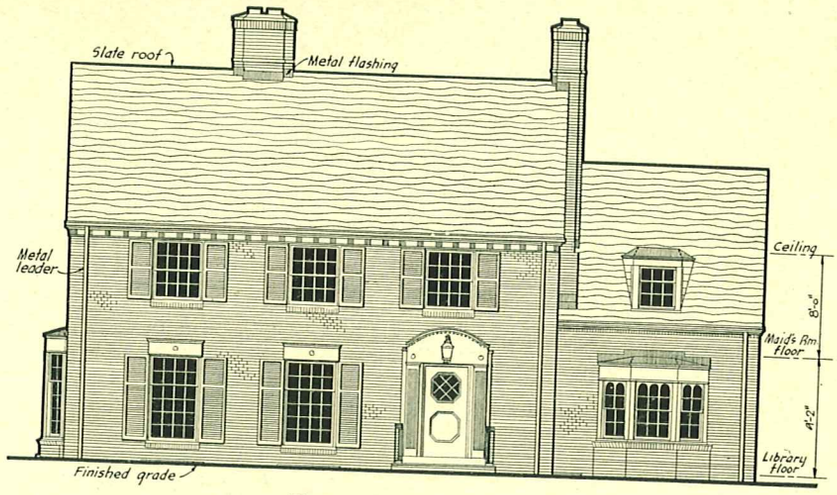
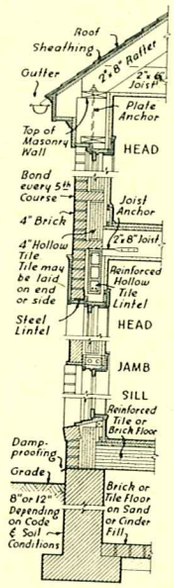
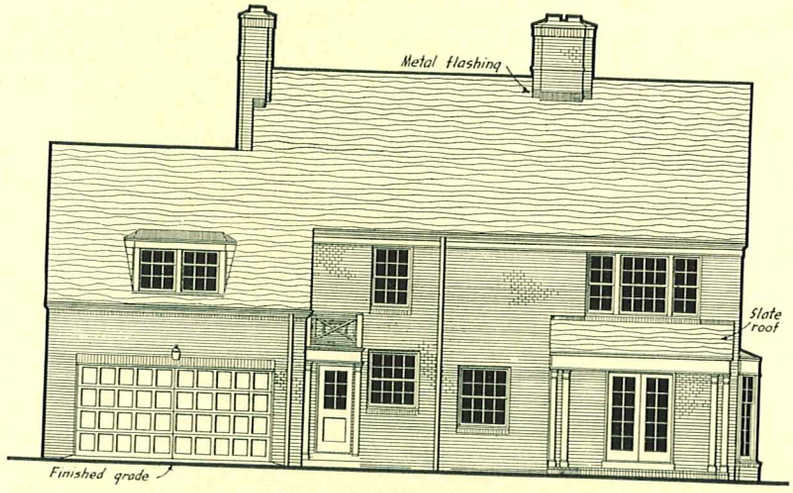


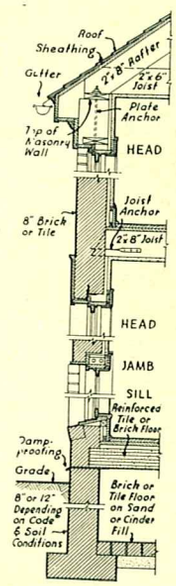
Front Elevation



Wall Section



Rear Elevation

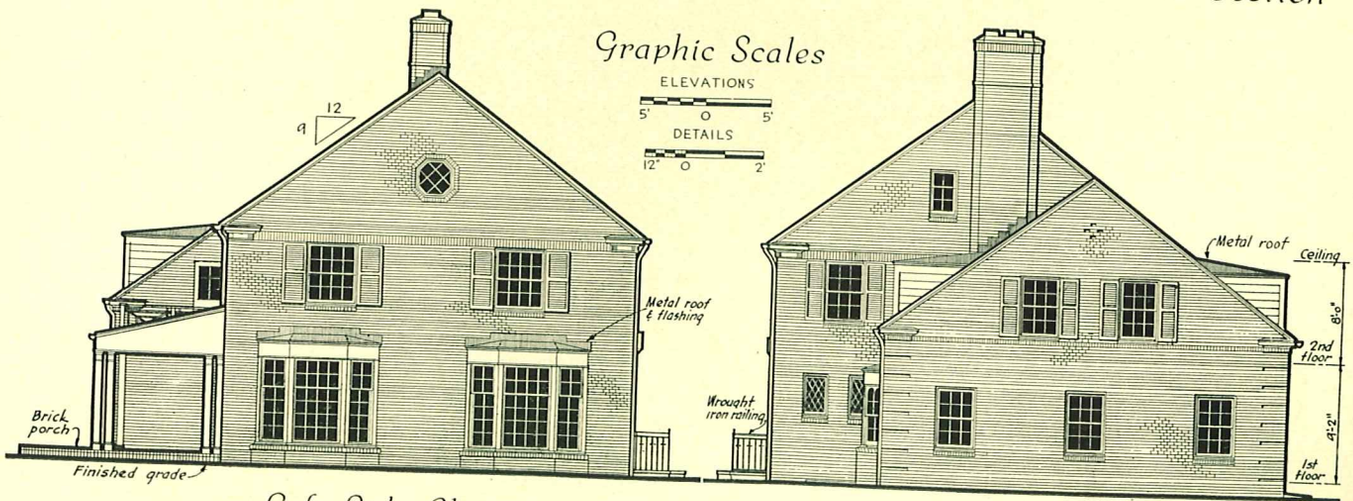


Wall Section

Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS 5' 0 5'

DETAILS 12" 0 2'

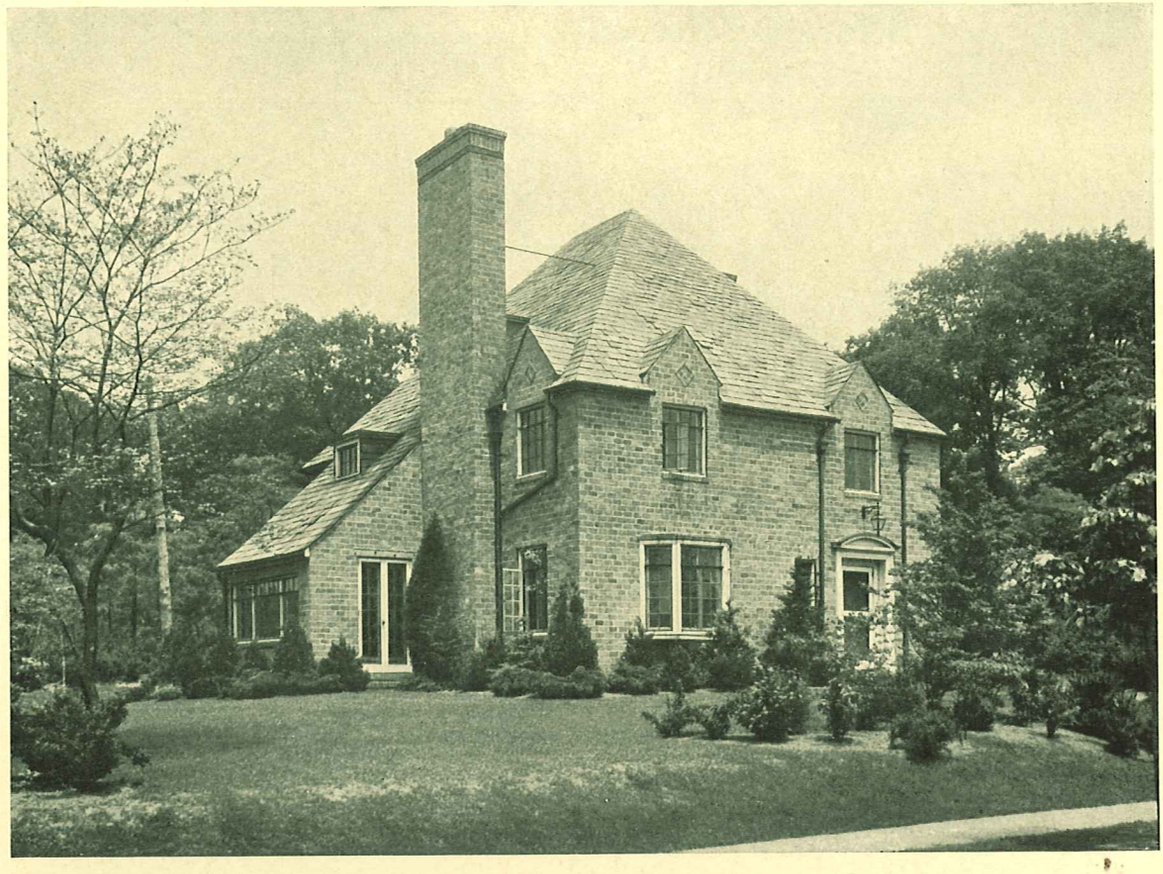


Left Side Elevation

Right Side Elevation

H-2-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 5 BED ROOMS



A large family requiring five bedrooms including servant's accommodations and yet desiring to reduce their expenditure to a minimum, will find this plan eminently suitable. There is ample closet space and also space for an excellent basement recreation room.

Mann & MacNeille are the architects. The exterior might appropriately be developed in the warm rich tones of structural clay tile as well as in the brick facing illustrated. The volume totals approximately 49,500 cubic feet.

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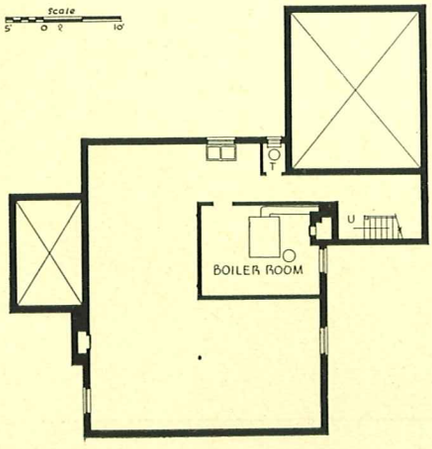
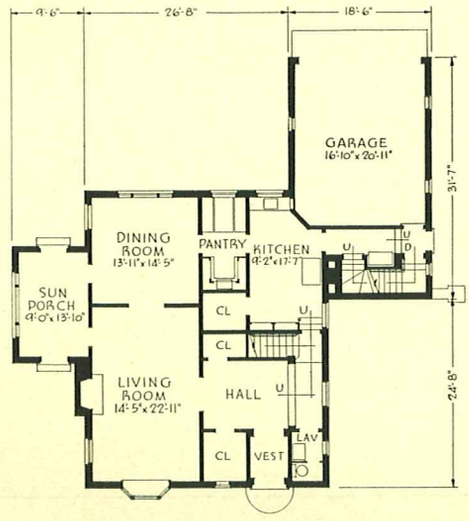
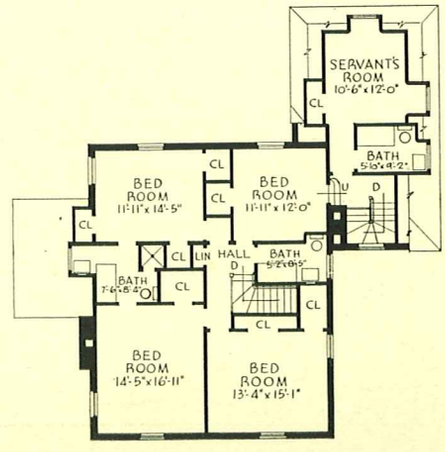
BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
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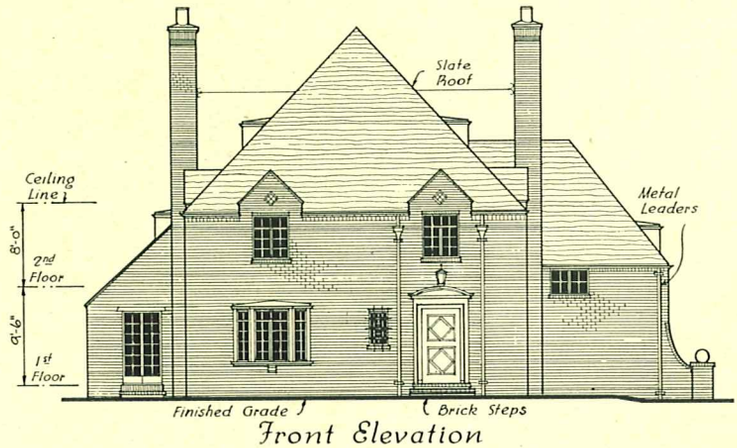
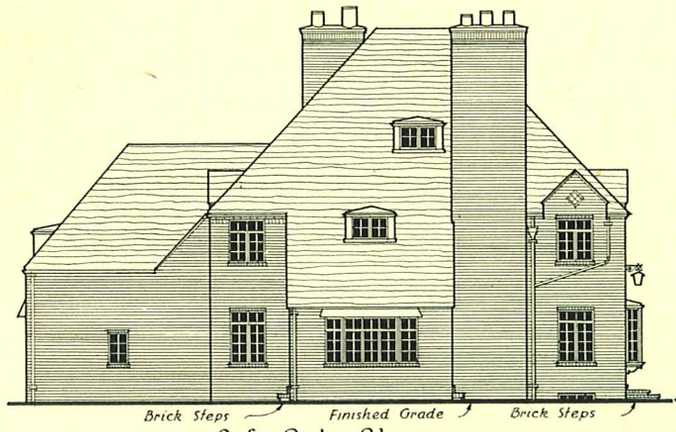
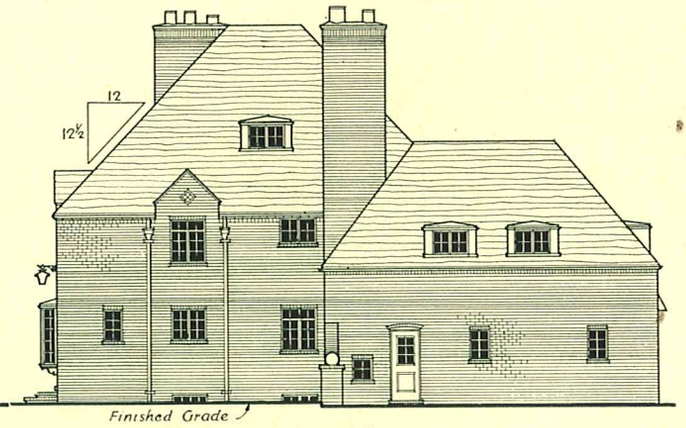


Front Elevation



Left Side Elevation

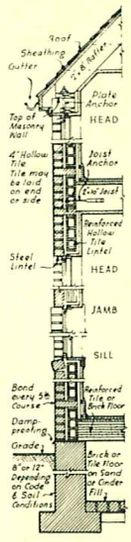


Right Side Elevation

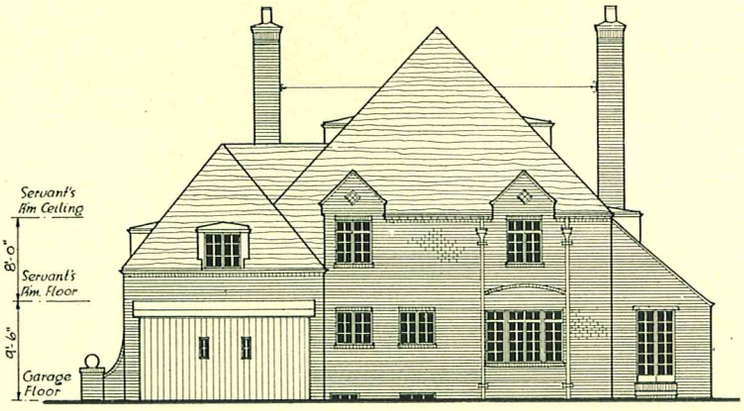
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

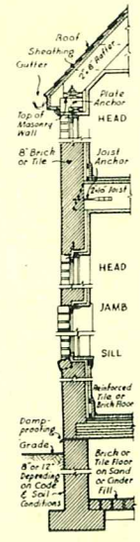
DETAILS
12" 0 2'



Wall Section



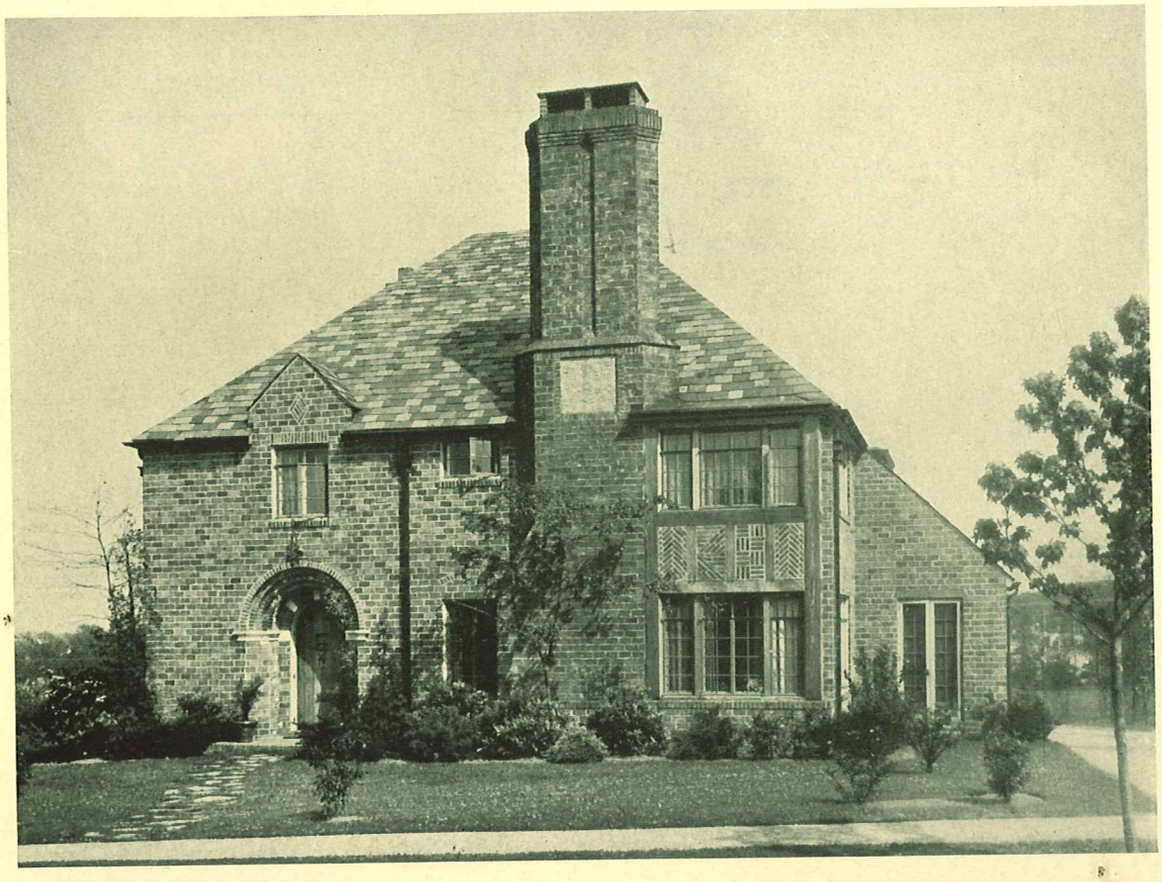
Rear Elevation



Wall Section

H-3-G

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 5 BED ROOMS



Every inch of space in this plan is used to produce the maximum of comfort and efficiency without in any way sacrificing the exterior appearance. For instance, the entrance hall in addition to giving access to stairs and to a first floor lavatory, contains a coat closet, a telephone closet, and a small towel closet off the lavatory. In the living room are built-in book shelves and a comfortable window seat beside the fireplace. In most of the four master bedrooms there are at least two possible locations for beds.

The architects are Mann & MacNeille. Red brick in a wide range of colors was originally used for the exterior facing, the bricks being set on edge or, as the architects say, "Rolok" fashion. Buff or gray brick laid similarly, or clay tile in larger units, will serve equally well. The volume totals approximately 50,500 cubic feet.

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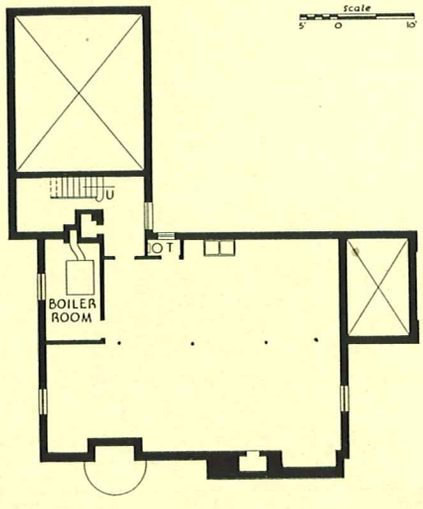
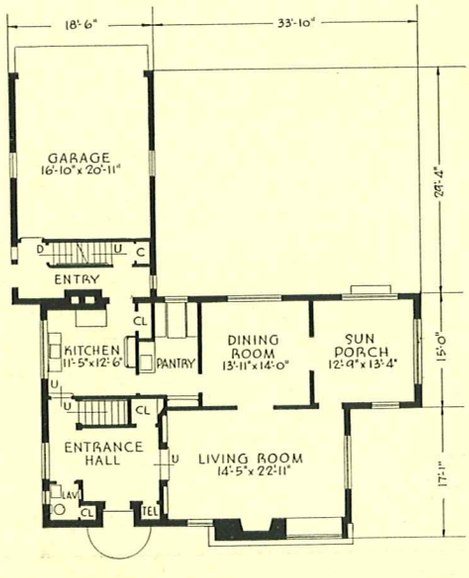
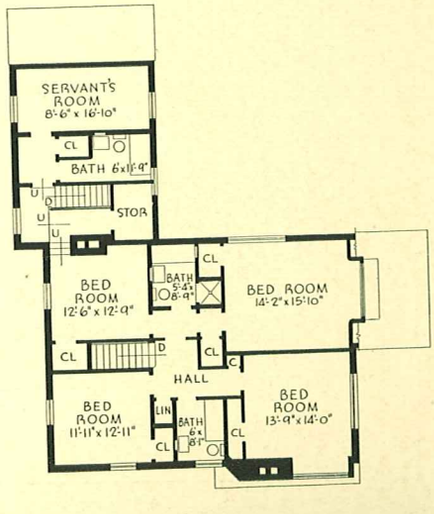
BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



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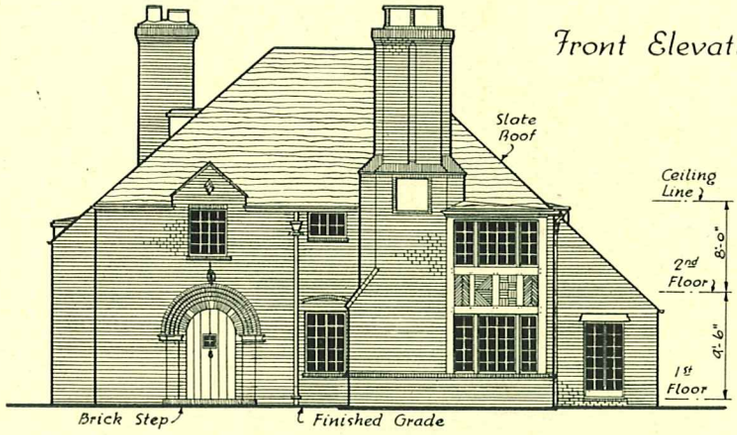
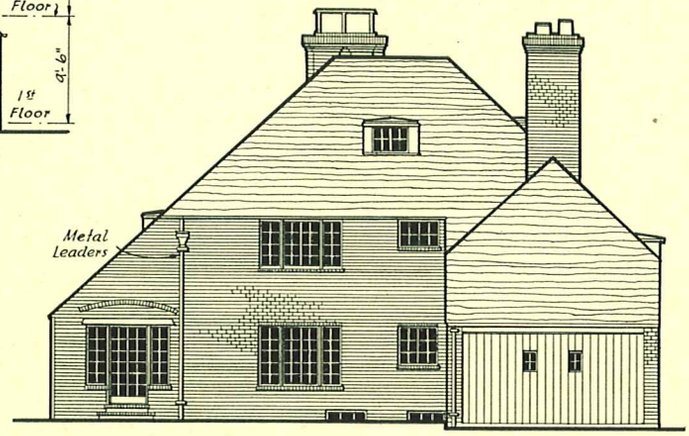
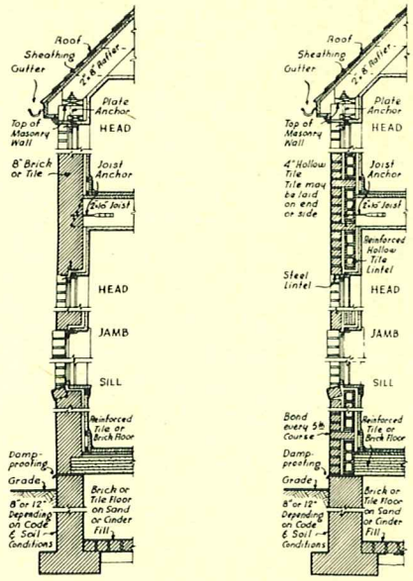


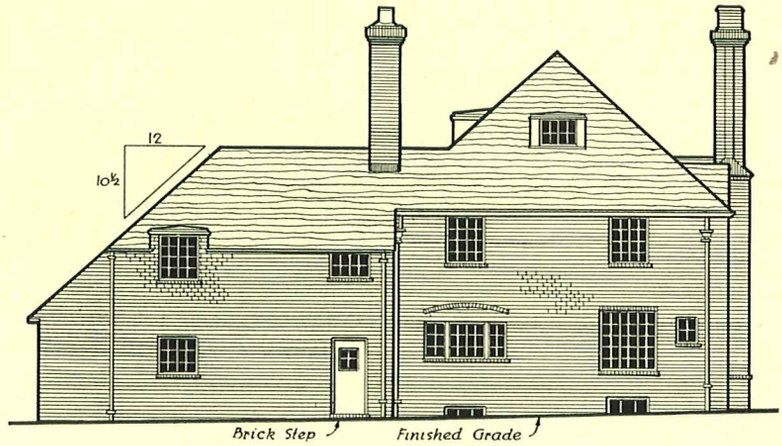
Front Elevation



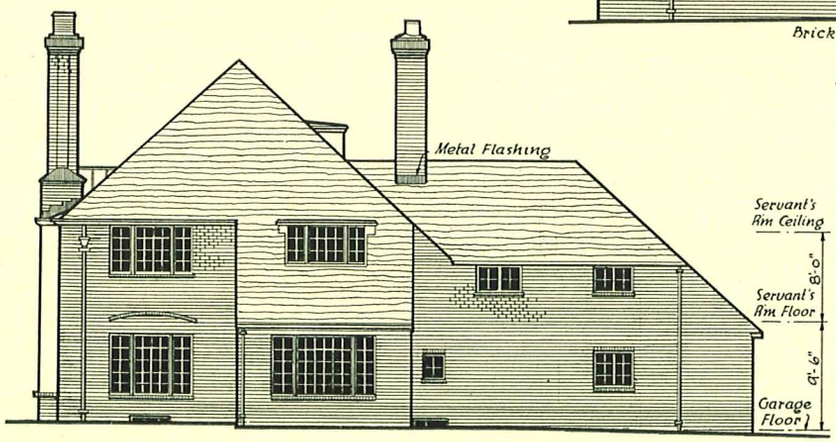
Rear Elevation



Wall Sections



Left Side Elevation



Right Side Elevation

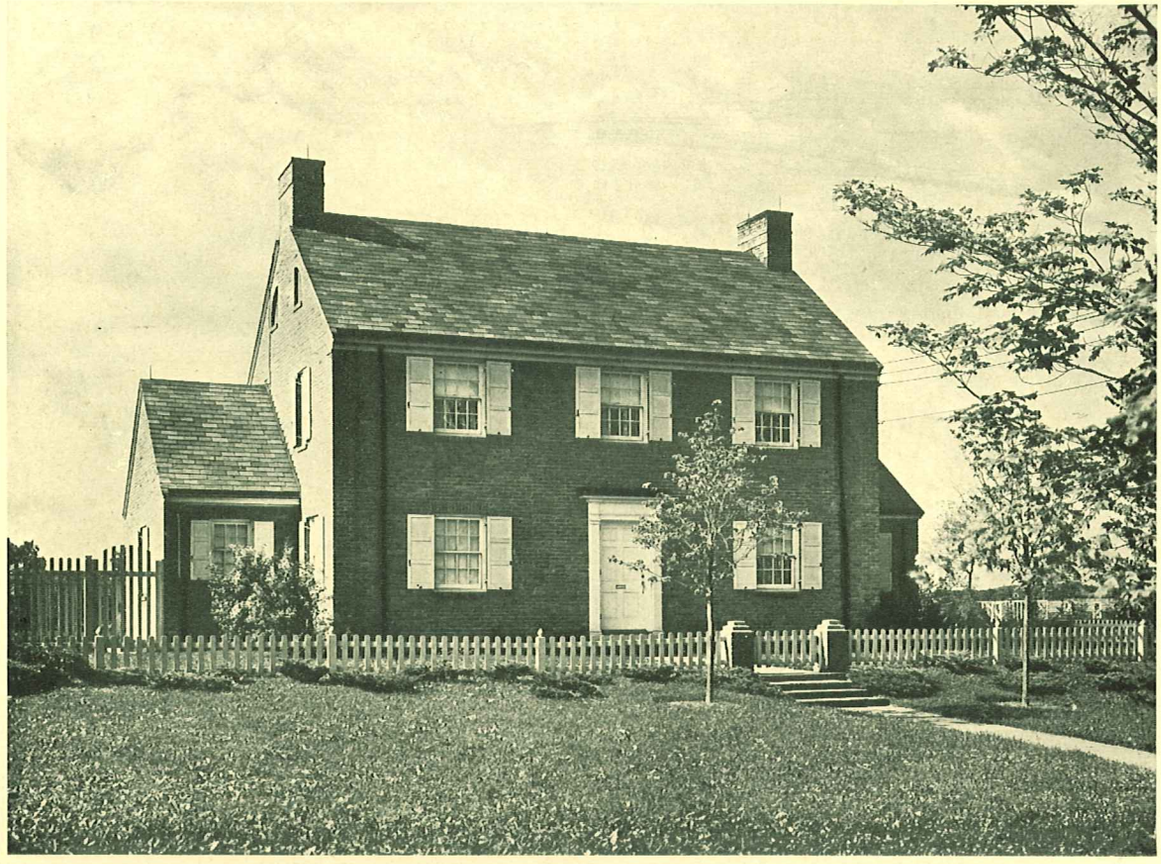
Graphic Scales

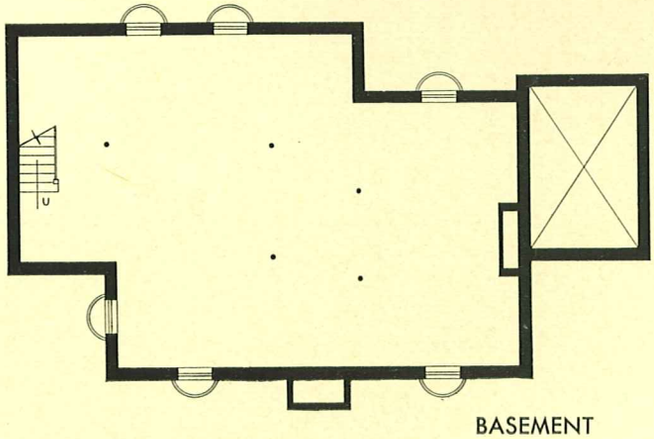
ELEVATIONS 5' 0 5'

DETAILS 12" 0 2'

D-5

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS





BASEMENT

SCALE
5' 0 10'

The first floor of this commodious house contains, in addition to a large living room and dining room, a first floor lavatory with an adjoining powder room, a music room or enclosed porch and two large-sized closets in the hall. The stair hall is so arranged that persons using the stairs do not intrude upon the attention of family or guests in the living and dining rooms. The kitchen and pantry are well-planned from the modern "step-saving" viewpoint. There is ample room in the basement for development of future game rooms. On the second floor each of the three bedrooms has a large closet and the master bedroom has a private bath. An additional bathroom serves the other two bedrooms and an adequate linen closet is provided.

The house was designed by Merrill H. Lincoln, Architect, and built by Louis Slocum, Contractor. As built, the walls are of solid brick with facing brick selected for slightly rough texture. These specifications may readily be varied as to colors or textures or to use of structural clay tile as indicated in the alternate sections on the reverse. The total volume is approximately 34,800 cu. ft.

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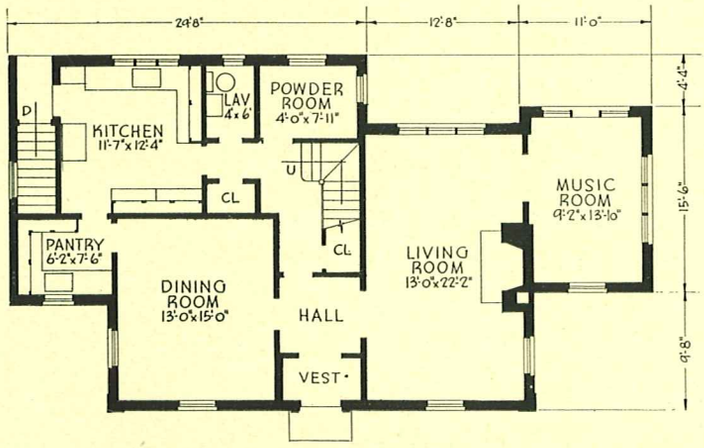
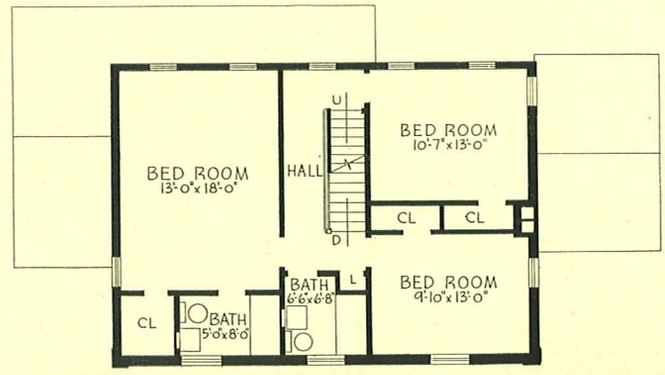
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
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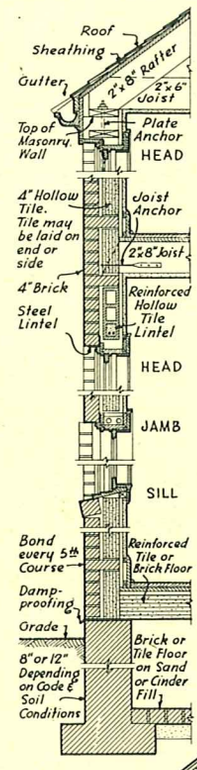
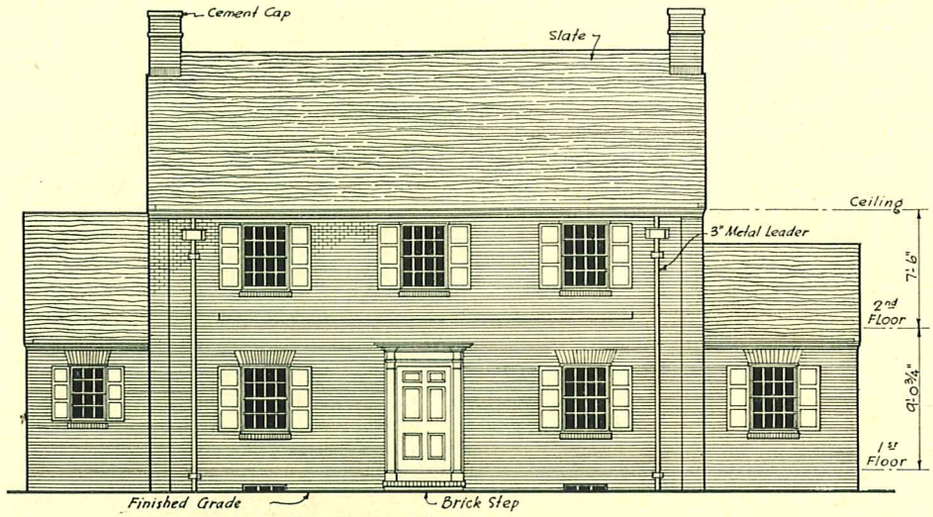
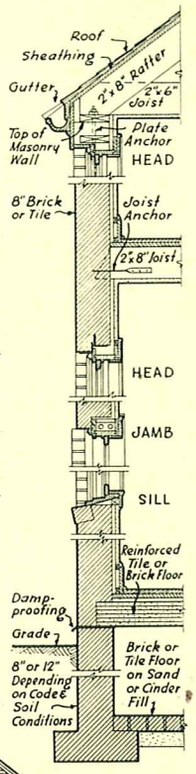


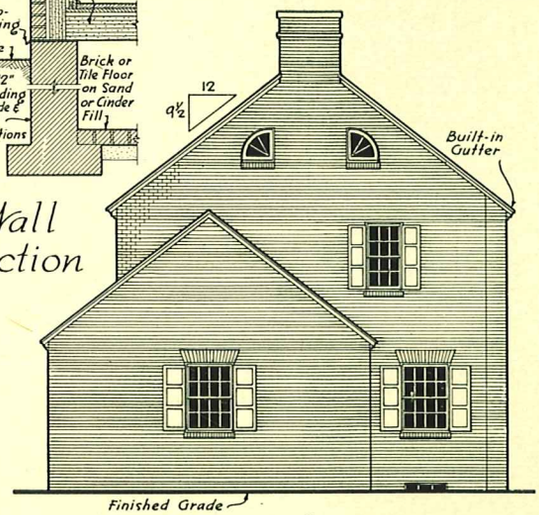
Wall Section



Front Elevation



Wall Section

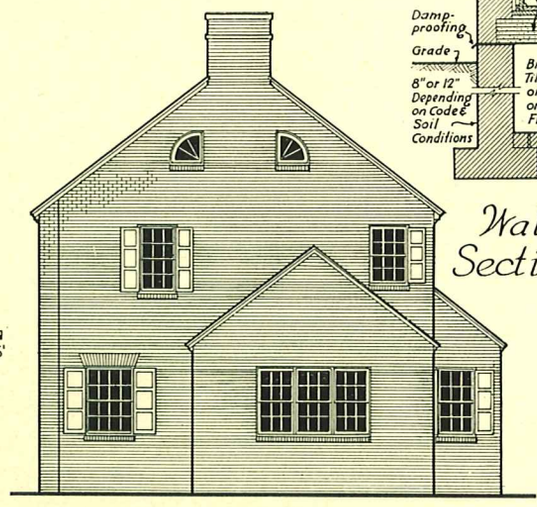


Left Side Elevation

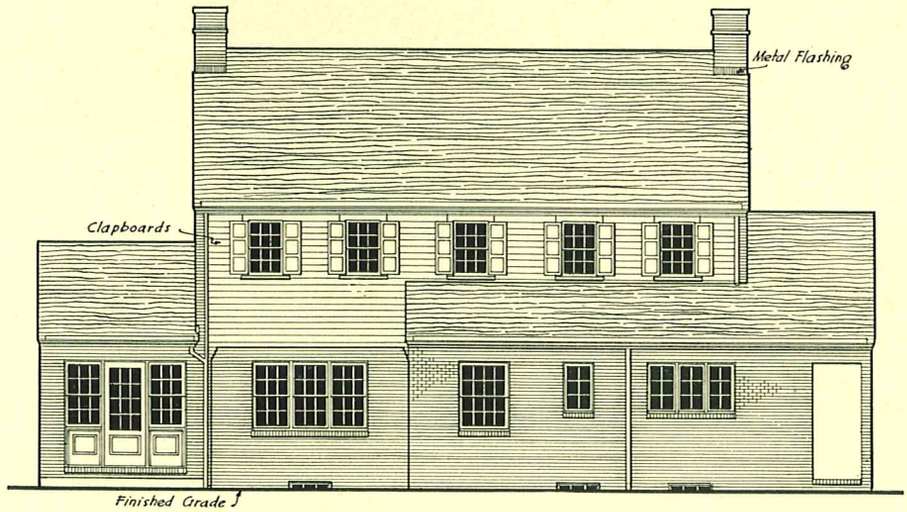
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12" 0 2'



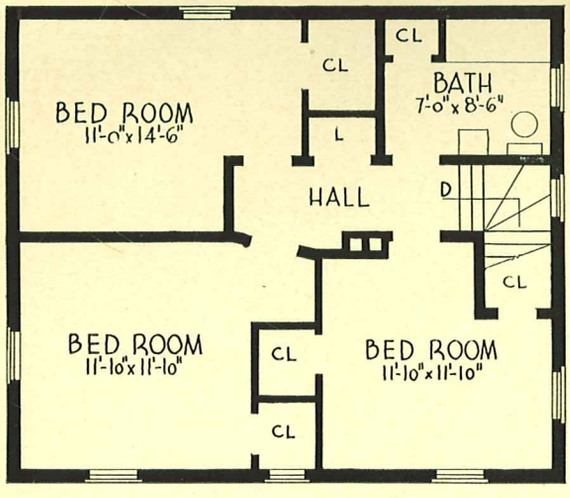
Right Side Elevation

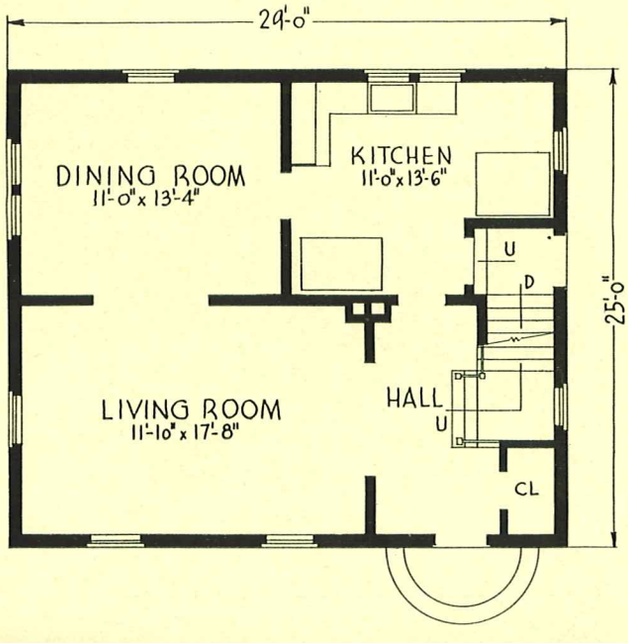


Rear Elevation

D-6

TWO STORY AND BASEMENT; 3 BEDROOMS





Originally developed for a farm, these plans are equally suitable for use in any residential location with but slight adaptations. Farm kitchens, for instance, are ordinarily larger than those in suburban homes. The right end of the kitchen might very well be developed as a breakfast room. The second floor plan with its small hall permits inclusion of the greatest number of bedrooms within minimum limits.

The designers are R. B. and W. J. Goodwin. As the house was originally built, foundations were constructed of load-bearing tile; first floor of precast tile beams and the exterior walls of brick backed up with structural tile. Alternate sections on the reverse indicate how these specifications might be varied. The volume totals approximately 20,100 cu. ft.

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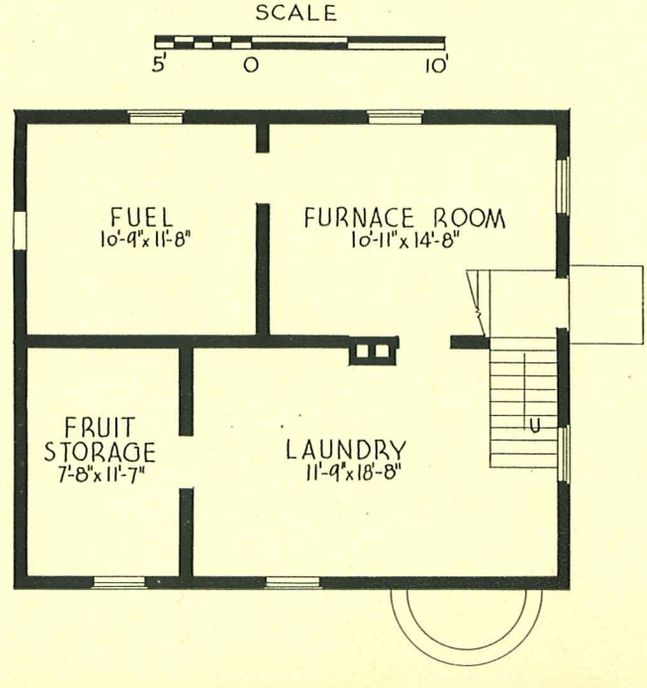
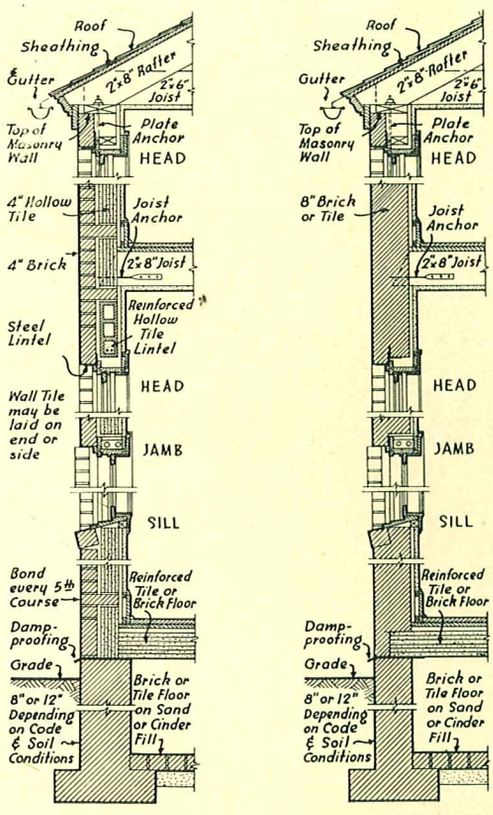
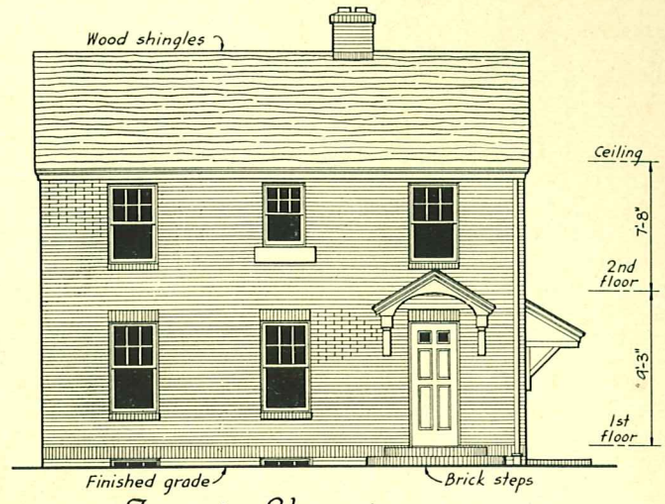


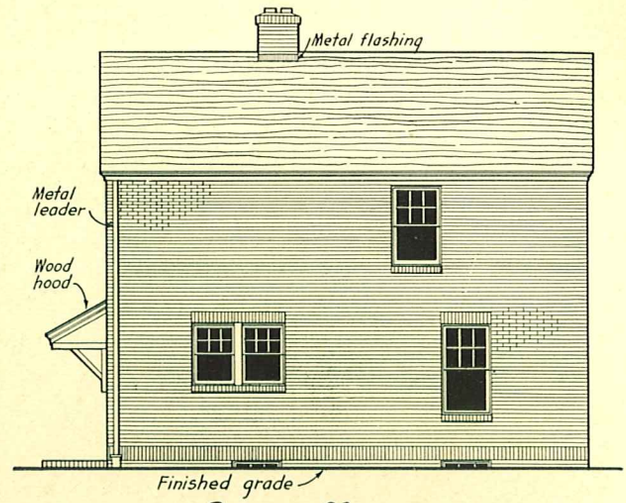
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Inc.
1427 EYE STREET, N. W. — WASHINGTON, D. C.



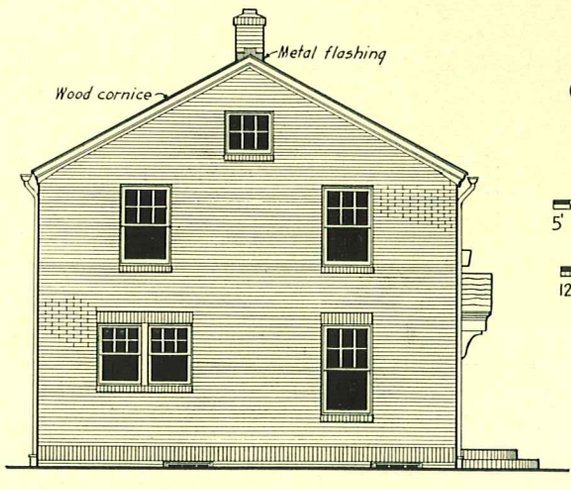
Wall Sections



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation

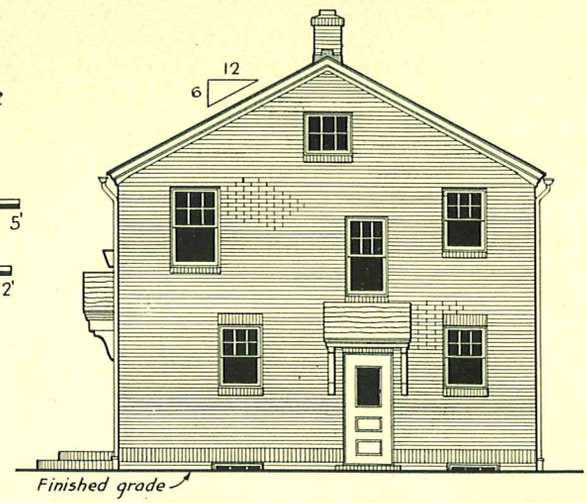


Left Side Elevation

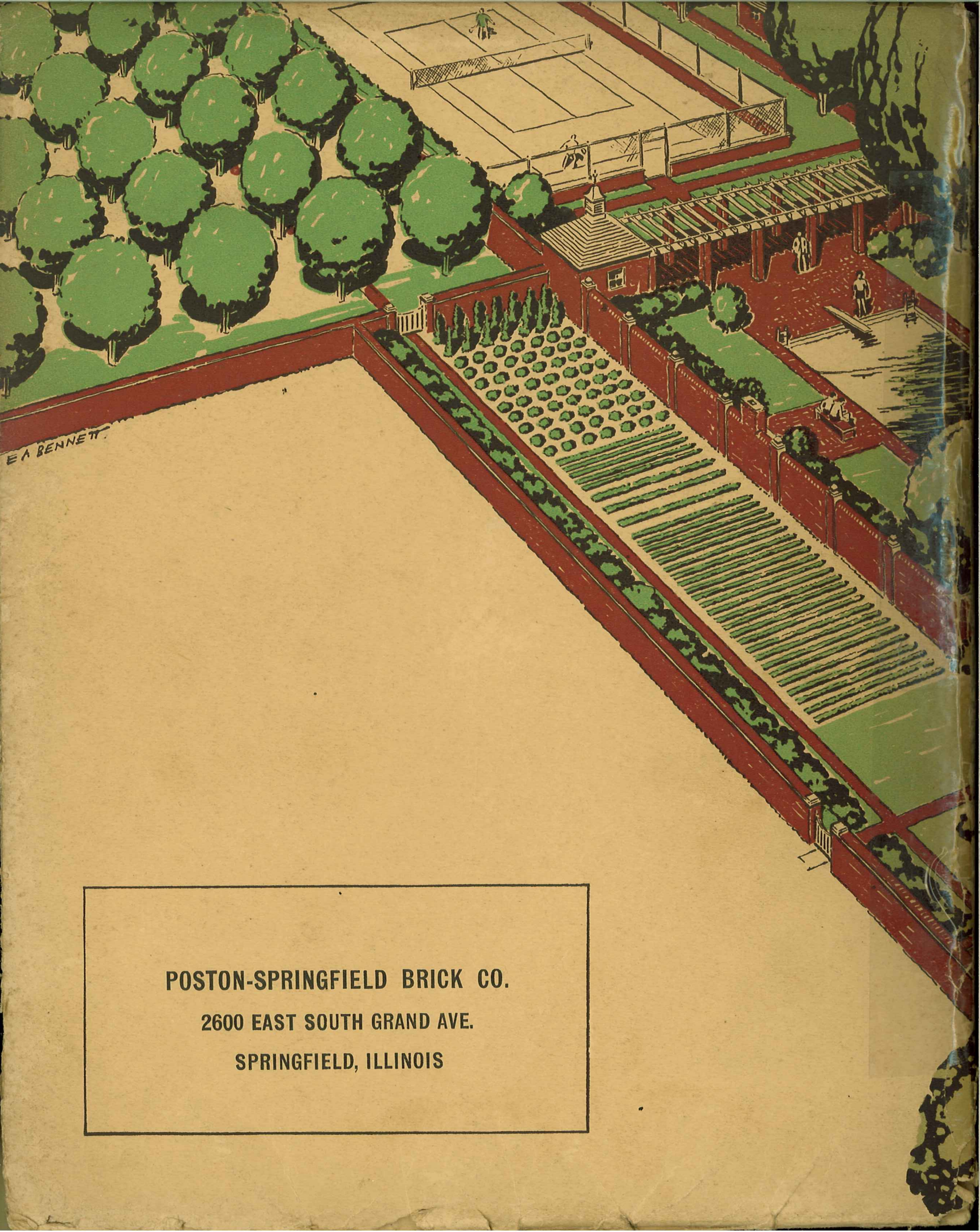
Graphic Scales

ELEVATIONS
5' 0 5'

DETAILS
12" 0 2'



Right Side Elevation



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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS